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NEW REVOLUTION IS ACCOMPLISHED IN VLADIVOSTOK

Authority Taken Over by Social
Revolutionaries, but General
Expectation Is That Hand of
Bolsheviki Soon Will Appear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—No anxiety was manifest at the War
Department yesterday as to the position
of United States troops in Siberia,
following the taking over of authority
in Vladivostok and in eastern Siberia
by the Social Revolutionaries. Maj.-Gen.
W. S. Graves, commanding United States
troops in Siberia, cabled to the depart-
ment under date of January 31 that the
revolutionists then had just entered
Vladivostok and had taken charge of the
city, but that order was being preserved.
Later information through other of-
ficial channels indicated that the pres-
ent leaders in the revolution would place
no obstacles in the way of evacuation
of Siberia by foreign troops, but the
identity of the leaders was not clearly
established. It was said by Major-Gen-
eral Graves that the Bolsheviki did not
appear to be in control of the revolution,
although it was believed in Washington
that their hand would be disclosed before
long.

Mr. Martens Sees Bolshevik Hand

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representa-
tive in the United States of the Rus-
sian Soviet Government, in comment-
ing on the news, said that the Bolshe-
viki undoubtedly inspired the revolution,
and that this would be shown soon, just as the revolution at Irkutsk,
in which Koltchak apparently was de-
posed by his own men, was shown to
have been a Bolshevik undertaking.
Mr. Martens also made public a
cable message, which he said he had
sent to the Soviet Government, in
which he urged that American Red
Cross workers captured at Irkutsk
should be released, but that the Soviet
Government at the same time should
point out to the United States Govern-
ment what he considered the incongru-
ity of such treatment of Americans
in comparison with the deportation
proceedings against Russian Com-
munist in the United States.
The dispatch of Major-General
Graves said that the Social Revolu-
tionaries announced that no one would
be molested unless he had committed
a crime, and then he would be tried
by a civil court. No one would be
tried by a military tribunal, they stated.
Allied troops, including Americans,
were patrolling the streets of Vladiv-
ostok on January 31 with the object
of protecting innocent people and pre-
venting robbery. The Japanese had
had a slight engagement with the revo-
lutionaries at Khabarovsk, but no
other friction with foreign troops was
reported here up to yesterday.

Americans About to Withdraw

There are about 6000 United States
troops in eastern Siberia, and these
are concentrating at Vladivostok to
embark for home as soon as trans-
ports can remove them, as well as a
contingent of Czech-Slovak troops in
excess of 10,000, who are to be re-
patriated by the United States and
Great Britain. The American railroad
experts who have been supervising
the operation of the Trans-Siberian
Railroad are withdrawing simultane-
ously with the foreign troops. Army
stores, it is believed, will be re-
moved safely or disposed of satisfac-
torily.
The platform of the Social Revolu-
tionaries as reported by Major-Gen-
eral Graves is to stop civil war and
insure non-interference with the in-
ternal affairs of Siberia by foreigners.
In official circles it was said that on
the surface the people of eastern
Siberia had grown tired of the turmoil
and seemed to believe conditions
would be more settled if they were
left to their own devices by the Bol-
sheviki, as well as by the foreign
nationals, but little inherent stability
in this local upheaval was seen, and
the Bolsheviki, it was expected, would
again control simply because of the
weakness of the opposition.

Militarily the Japanese in Siberia
are much farther away from Vladiv-
ostok than United States troops. The
Japanese, in fact, are said to be scat-
tered along the railroad as far as
Lake Baikal. Developments with re-
spect to them are awaited with inter-
est, especially the relation which they
may have with the new revolution.
They are credited with having been
on friendly terms with General Sem-
enov, but whether he has any con-
nection with the latest coup is not yet
known here.

BRITISH BANKERS MEET AT TREASURY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
prominent conference of leading bank-
ers, politicians, Labor representatives
and others met at the Treasury today
to discuss the financial situation with
the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The
proceedings were strictly private, but
it is understood that there was an in-
formal discussion preparatory to the
submission of a report to the Cabinet.
The Treasury will issue an official
statement tonight.

GOVERNOR CHARGES POLITICAL DESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California—In re-
fusing to receive a committee from the
California Oriental Exclusion League,
which has been endeavoring to have a
special session of the California Leg-
islature called to act on the alien land
question, William D. Stephens, Gov-
ernor of California, made the charge
that the anti-Japanese propaganda
that has been carried on in this State
recently, has been "inspired by candi-
dacy for office," and that "the domi-
nant factors in the movement are
actuated by their desire for political
preferment."
The Japanese question, says Gov-
ernor Stephens, "is essentially an in-
ternational problem, one that Cali-
fornia cannot successfully deal with
alone. We need above all to have an
intelligent campaign of education
throughout the eastern states, so
that the national government, in deal-
ing with the question, may have the
support of the entire country. An
imperative need is to enforce rigid
exclusion of Japanese undesirables.
There can be no satisfactory solution
of this question for ourselves or
future generations, so long as the
American-born children of alien un-
assimilable races are given the rights
of citizenship."

NEW WARNING BY SIR GEORGE PAISH

Economist Finds Exchange Sit-
uation Worse, and Says Export
Figures Clinch Argument for
Aid to Save Trade Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—With his
departure for England due next week,
it can be said that Sir George Paish,
the British economist, who has taken
advantage of his presence in the
United States on another matter to
throw his full weight into the cam-
paign for definite action on interna-
tional finances, finds that the situa-
tion has not improved at all, but has
rather grown worse, until at this time
exchange is so low that it requires
the greatest amount of optimism not
to believe that the breakdown of the
whole economic structure, against
which warning has been issued fre-
quently, is imminent.

Something, somewhere, seems to be
working effectively against a timely
solution of the problem. What this
influence may be, in so many words,
Sir George himself does not say. But
he does say that political considera-
tions enter so much and so intricately
into the economic situation that they
go far toward preventing a proper un-
raveling of the facts. From an econ-
omic standpoint, the way safely out
seems as clear as daylight, but polit-
ics and other influences stir up the
clear waters of the argument and
bring the obstructive elements to the
surface. Just now the steadily fall-
ing exchange rates indicate that the
situation, more insistently than ever,
demands active remedy.

How tremendous a problem it is Sir
George has never hesitated to empha-
size, and he now points, as bearing
him out, to the announcement just
made by the United States Department
of Commerce, showing that the value
of American exports to all countries
in 1919 aggregated \$7,922,150,502,
as compared with imports of \$3,904,406,
327. It is also held to be significant
that the margin between the exports
and the imports from Europe itself
was larger than that between the to-
tal export and import figures. While
the United States exported \$5,185,980,
350 worth to Europe she imported
from Europe only \$750,569,781 worth.
Sir George yesterday had no special
statement to give out. He was, how-
ever, much interested in the Depart-
ment of Commerce figures, and he
pointed out that in every case they
clinched the argument that help from
the United States must be extended if
international trade is to be re-
stored to a balance insuring preserva-
tion of its whole structure.

Sir George, just before sailing for
England next week, will issue a state-
ment on the situation written in the
light of the knowledge gained from
discussing the matter with various au-
thorities in this country.

Fall in Exchange Prevents Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—W. Irving
Bullard, vice-president of the Mer-
chants National Bank, in an address
to the Pilgrim Publicity Association,
yesterday, said that the fall in foreign
exchange was a serious matter for the
United States, because it was building
a wall, in effect, to prevent exports.

TURKISH RAID ON GALLI POLI DUMP

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A
Reuters message from Constantinople
states that a raid organized probably
by Nationalists was made on Wednes-
day last on the big dump at Gallipoli,
consisting of the machine guns, rifles
and ammunition taken from the Turks.
The raiders got away probably to the
Asiatic side with 80,000 rifles, 500,000
rounds of cartridges and 33 machine
guns.

FINAL STRUGGLE ON TREATY IS NEAR

Move on Reservations Stirs the
Factions—Democrats Confer
and Mr. Hitchcock Hastens
Back—Hint of French Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Preparations for renewing the fight
on the Treaty of Peace and the League
of Nations covenant were under way
in the United States Senate yesterday.
The announcement of Henry Cabot
Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachu-
setts and majority leader, that he will
call up the Treaty and try to get con-
trol of the parliamentary situation
before the Democratic leaders can
take the initiative, led every faction
in the Chamber to start mobilizing for
the final struggle.

Although the optimism of the ratifica-
tionists continues and the belief is
increasing that there is little proba-
bility of another deadlock, there are
forces from which opposition will be
encountered. The "irreconcilable" op-
ponents of the ratification are prepar-
ing for their last-ditch fight, and are
counted on to oppose ratification in
any form. At the outset, however,
they cannot muster more than 12 to
14, and unless Senator Lodge yields
to an unexpected degree on the major
reservations, it is not anticipated that
their forces will be increased to any
appreciable extent in the course of
the fight. The indications are that
the majority leader will have the sup-
port of practically all those Republi-
cans who voted for his resolution of
ratification.

Senator Hitchcock Hastens to Front

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator
from Nebraska and Administration
leader, to whom considerable credit is
due for forcing the fight into the open,
wired from his home in Omaha, Ne-
braska, yesterday, that he was hurrying
to the Senate and is expected here
tomorrow, when he will survey the
disposition of Administration forces.
The Nebraska Senator is expected to
fight for a modification of the Article
X reservation as embodied in the
Lodge program, but the situation
within the Democratic ranks is such
that Mr. Hitchcock can only keep the
lead in the Treaty fight if he is pre-
pared to trim his own position on the
"heart of the covenant" to meet the
views of the large number of Admin-
istration senators who believe that
haggling over reservations should cease.

The Democratic senators who are
prepared to support reservations in
order to secure speedy action con-
ferred yesterday on plans for support-
ing the Knox proposal for partial
ratification, leaving the League issue
in suspension should a deadlock occur
on Article X. Oscar Underwood (D.),
Senator from Alabama, who is Mr.
Hitchcock's rival for the minority
leadership, took part in the confer-
ence, and it was intimated that he
would support the Knox proposal in
case of a deadlock. Sentiment has
reached the point, however, where this
alternative is not likely to be re-
sorted to.

It was intimated by senators that
a semi-official communication compar-
able to that embodied in the Grey
letter may be expected from France
at any moment, declaring in effect
that France is prepared to accept
whatever reservations the Senate deems
necessary to attach to the Treaty.
Those senators affected to have in-
formation that Jules Jusserand, the
French Ambassador to the United
States, had submitted to his govern-
ment a complete report of the political
situation here, as Viscount Grey has
done, and intimated that this report
would result in an open declaration
within a short time.

Drive of "Bitter-Enders" Started

Further comment on the Grey let-
ter was forthcoming yesterday, when
William E. Borah (R.), Senator from
Idaho, starting the drive of the "ir-
reconcilables" against ratification, took
the letter as a text to prove that reser-
vations would not affect the position
of the United States, once it had en-
tered the League of Nations. "There
is no excuse for men who really want
to protect American independence to
trifle with this subject any longer,"
said Mr. Borah, sounding the keynote
of the "bitter-enders." He continued:
"The weakening and injury to the
League which some apprehend from
the American reservations would not
be felt in practice." Thus Viscount
Grey disposes of all reservations and
renewances them as utterly ineffective
and worthless. "Would not be felt,"
A pretty strong term to use concern-
ing reservations which have been es-
sentially advertised as sufficiently
strong and effective to protect our
independence and the sovereignty of
our government. The sad part of it
is he is entirely correct. These pro-
posed reservations do not protect our
independence.

"Our reservations will not even
serve us as well as the 14 points, for
the President did believe in his 14
points and thought he had them when
he had not. But very few men can
believe in the reservations, and now
we are advised in advance as to their
worthlessness. There is no excuse for
men who really want to protect Ameri-
can independence to trifle with this
subject any longer."
James Hamilton Lewis, former
United States Senator from Illinois
and an attaché of the White House,
declared yesterday, timely, and bene-

ficial by eminent statesmen and law-
yers—but an "impolitic" appeal to the
"Irish opposition" in the United States.
"His letter," he said, "was a bit of
English appeal to Irish opposition in
the United States, hoping that such
views would soften the Irish demands
in the United States for relief in Ire-
land. The prepared document of Lord
Grey was as impolitic as it is profit-
less."

FIRST GOODS ENTER FINLAND FOR RUSSIA

Transportation Takes Place Over
Frontier During Two Hours
Truce Arranged for Purpose—
Four British Officers Released

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Monday)
—The first shipment of goods to arrive
for Russia since the lifting of the
blockade has been transported across
the Finnish frontier at Systerbeek dur-
ing a two hours' truce arranged for
the purpose. The Bolsheviki simultane-
ously released four British officers,
and the war commissioner, Mr.
Vorotki, who was present, stated that
there was every prospect of general
trading with Russia being resumed in
the near future.

Statement Issued by Mr. Litvinoff

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)
—In a statement yesterday regarding
his conferences with Capt. James
O'Grady, the British representative
here, the Bolsheviki representative,
said he had been, and was now, ready
to sign the agreement as drafted, but
that the British Government had now
raised fresh points.
When questioned by a Reuters cor-
respondent regarding the alleged Bol-
shevist concentration against Poland,
Mr. Litvinoff said that the Soviet Gov-
ernment naturally takes precautions,
but that its great desire is for peace
and demobilization. He added that its
forces would be demobilized immedi-
ately when peace was signed with the
cooperatives' representatives in the
western countries are out of touch
with the Russian situation and ignor-
ant of Russia's needs, while at the
same time being regarded unfavorably
in Russia, because they supplied Ad-
miral Koltchak and General Denikin.
Finally foreign trade with Russia is
practically impossible while she has
to wage war, because the railways are
monopolized by the needs of the army.
Peace, therefore, is the Soviet Govern-
ment's first essential.

Mr. Litvinoff added that nothing had
come as yet of the Supreme Council's
decision, and though the Soviet Gov-
ernment had granted them safe con-
duct to enter Russia, he had not heard
of the arrival of the Russian coopera-
tives' London and Paris representa-
tives.
Polish View of Peace Proposals
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A
Warsaw wireless message states that
Polish official circles regard the Soviet
Government's peace proposals to Pol-
and as merely an attempt to gain time
for the preparation of a fresh attack
against Poland.
Meanwhile, in a statement issued to-
day, Prince Sapieha, the Polish Min-
ister in London, denies that the Poles
intend attacking the Bolsheviki or
that they are in immediate danger,
though there are evidences of consid-
erable Bolsheviki concentration
against them. The prince also denies
that he communicated to his govern-
ment any reported decision of Mr.
Lloyd George or that the latter told
the Polish Foreign Minister, Stanislas
Patek, last week that he declined to
assist the Polish cause.

Prince Sapieha added that Mr. Lloyd
George's view was made quite clear to
Mr. Patek, who will report to the
Polish Diet on his Paris and London
missions. Then only can a final de-
cision regarding the Bolsheviki be
taken and, if the Allies favor settle-
ment between Poland and the Bol-
sheviki, the Diet will take this into
consideration.
Note From Bolsheviki Foreign Minister
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A
Moscow wireless message transmits
lengthy note from Mr. Tchitcherin,
the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, to the
Georgian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ge-
getchekory, remonstrating against the
refusal of the Georgian Government to
join the Bolsheviki against General
Denikin.

Polish Legionaries' Repulse Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A
Moscow wireless message states that
Polish legionaries attempted to ad-
vance against the Red Army in the
Rogatchev region, January 26, but
were repulsed with losses in men and
matériel.

WOMEN'S VOTE IN PAISLEY ELECTION

Importance of This Section of
Electors Realized by Candi-
dates—Mr. Asquith Criticizes
Government for Its Irish Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Tuesday)—
James A. MacKean, the Unionist can-
didate for the borough of Paisley
by-election, has received a letter from
Andrew Bonar Law, the government
leader in the House of Commons, ex-
pressing the hope that at the poll he
will receive the vote of every elector
who believes that in the national in-
terest the present government should
continue.

The week meetings are being multi-
plied in all directions and J. M. Big-
gar, the Labor candidate, will have the
support of Robert Smillie, J. Ramsay
Macdonald and other Left Wing Labor
men. H. H. Asquith, the former Pre-
mier and Liberal candidate, has al-
ready had one Coalition Liberal mem-
ber of Parliament speaking for him
and he also will be well supported
this week. At a big meeting on Fri-
day, when he will probably speak on
the Peace Treaty, he will be supported
by the Hon. Crawford Vaughan, former
Labor Premier of South Australia.

The candidates are concentrating on
rallying the women's vote, and the
witty and vigorous speeches of Lady
Bonham Carter, Mr. Asquith's daugh-
ter, have induced other candidates to
summon women speakers to their help.
The Labor candidate will have the
Countess of Warwick, and the Unionist
candidate may have Lady Astor.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Biggar ad-
dressed a crowded and enthusiastic
meeting of women electors and de-
livered a telling speech on education
and other questions.
Continuing his exposition of the new
Liberal program yesterday, Mr. As-
quith dealt with Ireland and severely
criticized the government for introduc-
ing the Compulsory Military Service
Bill in 1918, in the then existing cir-
cumstances, and delaying the fulfill-
ment of its Home Rule promise, which
revived the declining Sinn Fein. Re-
serving judgment on the government's
proposal until he saw its bill, he de-
clared his readiness to consider sym-
pathetically any honest proposal for
securing Irish self-government. Per-
sonally he was prepared to give the
Irish Parliament control over
customs and excise, for he was satis-
fied that the Irish in the long run
were a shrewd and businesslike peo-
ple, and if this power were entrusted
to them, they would not abuse it.

He was not alarmed that the ma-
jority would attempt an economic
penalization of the minority, which
apprehension, he said, credited the
Irish people with the intelligence of
lunatics. They must steadfastly aim
at the unity of Ireland as the govern-
ing purpose of the whole settlement,
but must not be carried away by a
mere attempt at pedantic, illogical
symmetry.
Mr. Asquith believes that the pre-
dominance of Sinn Fein is only a
transient phenomenon and does not
believe that the Irish Assembly would
immediately proclaim an Irish Repub-
lic, thus "belittling his Irish going
down the steps of the ladder, abrogating
her place in the greatest partnership in
the world, and taking her place
amongst the smallest and least con-
sidered of all political units."

SUNDAY PAPER QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Brussels correspondent
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—A
committee of the Belgian press has
asked the government for authority
to stop publication of newspapers on
Sundays, as has already been done
in Italy and Spain and as will prob-
ably soon be done in France.

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POLISH JEWS OPPOSE SUNDAY REST RULING

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
London Jewish Correspondence Bu-
reau learns that the Polish Govern-
ment has decided to enforce the obli-
gatory Sunday rest throughout the
land. The Jews are strongly protest-
ing, as it will compel them to cease
work two days weekly and they con-
sider the decision is a violation of the
Peace Treaty stipulations regarding
their rights.
The Polish Premier, however, de-
clares himself unable to alter the law,
now that the Diet has passed it.

NAMES PUBLISHED OF "WAR CRIMINALS"

Dispatches From London and
Paris Occasion Great Public
Interest in Berlin—Many
Meetings of Protest Are Held

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Dis-
patches from London and Paris, giv-
ing the names of the alleged war crim-
inals wanted by the entente powers,
are published tonight in the news-
papers and are occasioning great pub-
lic interest. The organ of the Roman
Catholic Center Party, "Germania,"
alone refuses to publish the names, as
it says that the list is probably in-
accurate and its publication might
cause unnecessary alarm in peaceful
German homes.

Pan-German and Nationalist news-
papers publish violent editorials, in
which it is stated that the whole
German Nation will rally to the de-
fense of its military and naval heroes.
The government, during the past few
days, has held several conferences to
discuss this thorny question, but no
statement will be issued until an official
notification of the names of "the
war criminals" wanted reaches it.

Public demonstrations have taken
place in various parts of Germany dur-
ing the past few days to protest
against the handing over of the men
in question and others are announced.
A particularly sharp resolution has
been passed by the Dresden branch of
the German National People's Party,
in which the "thirst of revenge" of Ger-
man's enemies is denounced and the
government urged to make the most
unbending opposition to the proposal.
It is announced that during the past
few days, various military and naval
officers, who believed they were likely
to be wanted by the allied powers in
connection with the alleged war crimes
have escaped into neutral countries.

Former Crown Prince Heads List

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The list
of Germans accused by the Allies of
war crimes, whose extradition is to
be demanded, is headed by the former
Crown Prince, Frederick William, and
several other sons of the former Ger-
man Emperor. The list will be handed
to Baron Kurt von Lersner, the Ger-
man representative here, this after-
noon.

Included in the list are Dr. Theod-
or von Bethmann-Hollweg, former
German Imperial Chancellor; Field
Marshal von Hindenburg; General
Erich Ludendorff, formerly first Quar-
termaster-General; Field Marshal von
Mackensen; Crown Prince Ruprecht
of Bavaria; the Duke of Wurtem-
berg, and a number of other princes
and titled officers.

The total number of names on the
list is about 800, and it is divided into
eight sections. The first section is a
common list of all the accused. Then
follow seven other lists, giving the
names, rank, and accusations of per-
sons whose names were supplied by
Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium,
Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, and Poland.

ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY ASSEMBLYMEN DURING THE DRAFT

One Socialist Said to Have De-
clared Workingmen Owed Al-
legiance to No Country, An-
other to Have Insulted Flag

By a special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Richard C.
Bunze, New York lawyer and inspector
for a draft board during the war, tes-
tified yesterday at the Judiciary Com-
mittee hearing on the eligibility of the
five suspended Socialist assemblymen
to their seats, that he had heard one
of them, Louis Waldman, declare that
workingmen owed allegiance to no
country, but only to the working class,
which should stand united in all coun-
tries.

Miss Ellen B. Chivers, a stenog-
rapher, testified that she had seen
Charles Solomon, another Socialist
assemblyman, spit on the American
flag, while a band interrupted his
open air meeting by playing "The Star
Spangled Banner," and heard him re-
fuse a recruiting party the use of his
platform, with the words, "the gutter
is good enough for you."

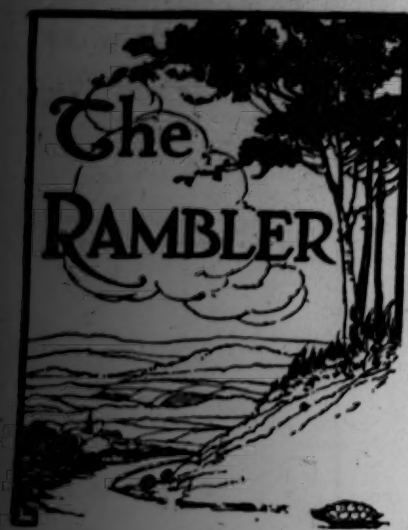
Inspector Samuel A. McElroy and
Lieut. Adolph E. Ahlers, of the Brook-
lyn police force, testified that Assem-
blyman Solomon advocated that the
crowd, during the Brooklyn Rapid
Transit strike, should pull the strike-
breakers off the street cars, until he
was remonstrated with, and that on
another occasion he supported the
carrying of the red flag by a parade,
contrary to law.

Socialists Opposed Resolution

Assemblyman M. A. Trahan Jr., a
Republican, of Yonkers, identified a
resolution introduced in the Assembly
in February, 1918, conveying a mes-
sage to the army and navy in praise
of the service men for fighting to free
the cause of democracy. The 10 So-
cialists then in the House were the
only members to vote against it, he
said.

Seymour Stedman, still acting as
chief counsel for the Socialists, in
Morris Hillquit's continued absence,
objected to the resolution being ad-

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Beside the Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was the Critic's night at home and he poked the fire preparatory to taking the chair and opening the meeting. But he had not reckoned with the Academician, and the Academician had seen things that day which made him something to be reckoned with, and that is why, when the Critic's back was turned and both hands were full of logs, he plunged into argument without so much as a preliminary "by your leave." The Critic shrugged his shoulders and sat down. The Modernist on the other side of the fire was red-headed and the Academician would not have it all his own way, he knew that, so he stroked the gray tabby cat which had stretched itself along his knee and let the evening take care of itself.

"I tell you what," the Academician was saying, a shade louder than was necessary considering they were all on the same hearthrug. "I tell you what, this modern painting is simply appalling; it is the end of all art, if it is not suppressed, it is anarchy." Like a flash the Modernist replied, "This old literal stuff has got to go. It is technique for its own sake, it is a prison without a door; away with it; let us forget everything except the idea."

"That's the toss," laughed the Critic. "It's the Academician's drive," he drove. "This modernism, call it vorticism or expressionism or anything you like, is destroying an ancient and glorious craft. The tyro can daub paint on a piece of kitchen oilcloth as well or better than his master, and when he says it means this or that, none can contradict him because no one understands; he is a story-teller without a story. This modernism is pouring thousands of incompetents into painting who ought to be mending roads. It is about as easy to buy a few brushes and paints and daub the incomprehensible as it is to buy a pencil and write it in the form of a verb with a capital letter at the beginning of each line and nothing else. The one does not know how to paint any more than the other knows how to write, but the one calls himself an artist and the other calls himself a poet, and they get people as silly as themselves to believe it. Do they think that an art can be learnt without effort or a craft can be theirs in a day?"

"And what are these wonderful ideas that only painted chaos can express? Is not an idea the most orderly and scientific thing in the world and the most permanent? These thoughts that require the distortion of everything from the human figure to an orange to reveal them are not ideas at all, but obsessions, hallucinations. Nothing we can see or think of kiddily could be distorted. We could not think of a friend with a lopsided face or one leg twice as long as the other. As an idea they are beautiful to us—far more beautiful even than the physical fact, and why shouldn't we paint them so?"

"Then again, granting all his arguments for the moment, what is the good of the Modernist trying to express himself in a language no one understands and every one but his own friends dislikes? If Bolshevism had a language of its own, would the decent world want to learn it? Anyone must speak the language of the country if he wishes to convey his thoughts to the country. But the Modernist thinks he can bowl incoherently and still convince, or declare drunkenly and still be understood."

"I may be old-fashioned, I rejoice in it. My craft and my art go back into the dawn of things, and have blessed every age since, in a language more beautiful, more idea, more beauty, more everything that is good and permanent in a Rembrandt than in any painted puking of today? It was Shakespeare who said puking. Think of Shakespeare writing verse like this:

I saw a face out of my window this morning and it was fair,
But I never saw it again,
So I will eat my porridge alone.

"I shall go on in the old way until I see more light, but the light that shines from vorticism or whatever you like to call it, is not from the sun, it is a will-o'-the-wisp leading into a bog."

The Critic was having the time of his life. Shakespeare as a writer of verse like nearly shook the cat off his knee. The Modernist wasted no time, his eyes were alight and his hair a flame, and the Critic had to laugh at him to keep him from haranguing the meeting on his feet.

"You mere surface painters, you are like the king who never learnt anything and never forgot anything! Have you never read history, the history of art? How painting began as the craftsman's reproduction of the copy? Do you ever remember the great Apelles, whose fruit was so lifelike that the birds would peck at it? What was the good of doing that when anyone could see the real fruit?"

"Have you forgotten the change that gradually came, even into Greek sculpture? Character, expression, and emotion took the place of the merely typical. Painting took up the tale and

became a means of expressing the painter's thoughts about the things he saw as well as the things themselves. You could no longer cut their pictures into four and have so many more pictures; they had begun to see them as a whole.

"Rembrandt did it gloriously, and Turner just as gloriously. You have not any monopoly of the great masters; we understand them better than you do because we know that they were like us, striving for something further, and not content with themselves as you think they were."

"And now we are trying to go forward again. We know that the appearances of things are not all there is about them—not a minute part of it even—and if we know this for a fact, why can't we try and paint it? We are not pretending we have succeeded; we are only trying and you must admit we are making sacrifices for it; we do not expect to become Academicians with incomes and pensions."

"And if there are a host of humbugging hangers-on, what about yours? What about the enormous amount of amateur art, childish and feeble, that your surface painting has encouraged? Look at your academies and think of the high schools and country parsonages that are ransacked to fill them—not one progressive idea in each gallery!"

"And say what you like about Bolshevism, you are learning our language. You and your friends can appreciate pictures which you would have shuddered at five years ago and in another five you'll be painting something like them yourself, if you're honest."

"Let us have an exhibition of pictures, half your kind and half ours and see which the public likes better. They may understand yours better to start with, but they will leave them for ours in a week."

"We are just trying to paint the idea behind the appearances; if we succeed we shall have carried painting on another stage; if we fail we shall fail. We ask nothing of you Academicians; we are sorry for you, that is all."

The tabby cat jumped down from the Critic's knee and sat in the exact center of the hearthrug, looking into the fire and turning neither to the right hand nor to the left—and the Critic took the hint and followed the cat.

"OLD BALD" IN EAST TENNESSEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is the Nolachucky River; but in East Tennessee you must never call it anything but "The Chucky," if you wish to be understood without a lengthy explanation. It rises in the mountains which form the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina, but it is not possible to say exactly at what particular point is the actual source of the river, for there are innumerable "branches," as rivulets, brooks, and all small streams are called in that country, which start from springs at all elevations, and go romping down the hillsides, joining together until they form creeks, and finally come to be known as "The Chucky."

The range of the high hills along the state boundary bears the general name of the Bald or Unka Mountains, but its dominating peak, near the southern end of the line of Unaka County, is known as "Old Bald." To get to the top of that peak there are several lines of approach, but the most practical and certainly the most attractive one is that which starts at Embreeville and follows up the Chucky, and its creeks and branches, until the foot of Old Bald itself is reached; after which a hard pull by rather rough trails brings one to the grass-grown dome of the mountain.

It is possible to go a good part of the way by vehicle, only such must not be a motor car, or even a light buggy; the track is never wide enough for the former, and after a very few miles above Embreeville, it is altogether too rough for springs. The mountain farmers bring out their "truck" in springlike wagons, and he who can stand the awful jolting of such a vehicle may dispense with his saddlehorse for a part of the trip; yet he must come to horseback after a while, unless he is sufficiently enthusiastic, and has courage to do the whole distance on foot, really the most delightful way of all. He needs no hotel accommodations, for every house is "his," and at night he has but to ask for lodgings to be made welcome. The accommodations will be primitive, and very likely he will "bunk" with one or two of the "boys," still the warm hospitality will be princely, and the fare such as to appeal to an appetite sharpened to a razor-edge by exercise and the air of the mountains.

An early start from Embreeville, and reasonable activity in pushing along, will bring one to the home of the Henshaw family, about halfway up the side of Old Bald, by nightfall. The head of that family has been for generations what the natives call "a tinny preacher." Hospitality is ingrained, and the stranger's welcome is truly touching.

The parson's house is a huge, ramshackle affair, and its capacity seems never to have been reached, for no matter how large the company of strangers may be, there is always at least a part of a bed for each. Early the following morning, the parson himself, or one of his sons, will pilot the visitors to the mountain-top, showing them the remarkable spring of icy cold water that bursts forth near the summit; point out the views in all directions, and later take them "home" to a hot supper, and after a second night's sleep that is rest itself, the parson will indignantly refuse all remuneration, so that it calls for some diplomacy to persuade Mrs. Henshaw to accept the gift of a few dollars.

LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (January 10).—Deeply interested in the success of the prohibition campaign in the United States the public at home do not know, or have had time to forget, that an important division of Great Britain is within measurable distance of following the lead. Six years ago there was unostentatiously added to the statute book a measure entitled "The Temperance (Scotland) Act." It provides that Scotland shall be divided into areas, including burghs or towns or country parishes. The electors within these boundaries shall have power to deal drastically with the management of the liquor trade. The bill provides three alternatives: (1) No change in present management; (2) Closure of one-fourth of existing public houses; (3) Prohibition of the sale of drink. Upon demand of a title of local government electors in an area, a poll shall be taken at which demand may be made for any one of these proposals. A majority of 55 per cent on a poll of not less than 35 per cent electors on the register will suffice to decree prohibition.

Here is a local option bill exceeding in practicability the parliamentary efforts of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. In order gently to break a possible fall it was decreed that the act should not come into operation for a period of eight years. The interval will elapse on June 1 next, and the Temperance Party may be depended upon to put it in immediate operation. Since the act was passed a further step in legislation has been made, calculated to have an important effect on the issue. The Reform Bill of 1917 added 300,000 women to the parliamentary electoral roll of Scotland. A large majority are confidently counted upon to support prohibition. Success of the crusade will inevitably lead to extension south of the Tweed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, an advocate of temperance, will regard the movement with mixed feelings. Its success would certainly make a serious gap in revenue returns.

Prices Among the Allies

What with household and personal expenditure daily going up and heavily taxed income further decreased, we in this country are apt to lament what we regard as exceptional privations. Grains of comfort may be found in the actual fact that of our principal allies in the late war we are better off than any, except perhaps Japan. Italy and Belgium are struggling for bare existence, the latter maintaining it only by external aid of food and money. A friend home from a costly holiday in Paris gives me some particulars of the cost in that city of food that makes our household charges seem almost cheap.

Prices have gone up from a minimum of 130 per cent to 650. Filled beef which cost 2s. a pound before the war and was thought expensive at that is now 5s. 10d. a pound. Leg of mutton, in happier days 1s. 4d. a pound, is just as dear as beef. Chicken, formerly 1s. 3d. a pound, is 6s. 3d. Cooked ham has risen from 1s. 8d. to 8s. 4d. Butter is 7s. a pound, sugar 11d. As regards vegetables, the advance is even more marked. Cauliflowers once obtainable at 6d. now bring 4s. 2d. each, and celery roots, five years ago obtainable for 1d. each, today cost 3s. 9d. Hotel charges, especially in respect of rent for rooms, have increased in equal proportion.

The United States Disturbed

As for the United States, naturally the home of abundance, the population, rich and poor, are sharply feeling the pinch. The last mail brought me a letter from Kate Douglas Wiggin (the American authoress) which gives a vivid view of the situation. "Nobody not living here," she writes from New York, "could imagine the trouble life we endure. Domestic service entirely disorganized; wages, rent, all prices for daily food, out of reason. Eternal Labor troubles, political dissensions worse than usual, and a thoroughly disheartened and anxious country." On the whole, perhaps we had better suffer the ills we have than fly across the Channel or the Atlantic to others we hear of only by chance.

Sir Horace Plunkett

By an odd error in a cable message Sir Horace Plunkett has enjoyed the privilege, shared by few public men, of reading obituary notices of himself. Happily they were pleasantly pleasant. With varying fervor they recognized in him the best friend Ireland has had working for her during the last quarter of a century. Whilst other avowed champions fought among themselves or against the common enemy, England, Plunkett recognized that the salvation of his country rested in the hands of its sons. Eschewing politics he devoted himself to the task of forming an organization of the agricultural community, farmers, large and small, bent on the task of improving their land and the existing system of distributing its products. His success gave new life to the country. Under the auspices of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, founded by and presided over by him, dairy farming became a flourishing industry. The old political parties viewed with jealousy a movement that threatened to undermine their position. They succeeded in driving him out of Parliament, and by methods, open and secret, hampered his beneficent work at home.

Opportunity of Serving Ireland

Fresh opportunity of serving his country was presented with the birth of the Irish Convention of 1917. His unanimous election as chairman was recognized as a happy omen. For a while he shared the sanguine hope that "the Irish question" was actually on the verge of solution. Writing to me on August 9, 1917, he said: "Hopwood and I have, indeed, an appalling difficult task, but I think we have overcome the initial difficulties. We have just finished the second short

session of the entire convention and they have all gone home in the best of temper, apparently sanguine of some kind of settlement, leaving the detail work to be carried on for another fortnight by a Standing Committee of Twenty and an efficient secretariat." As history relates, his hopes were doomed to disappointment. The spirit of political partisanship had a fresh triumph and Plunkett was welcomed in a new and final disappointment.

MASONRY AMONG WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Within the last 70 years a movement, arising in different forms but almost simultaneously in America and France, has spread, in both the American and French forms, throughout the world, and has developed in a manner not contemplated by the founders in either of the two countries. The Order of the Eastern Star, the first of five societies to which reference will be made in this article, was founded, not as a Masonic organization, which it makes now no claim to be, but as an ethical society, possessing rites of initiation and advancement, and limited in membership to the female relatives of Freemasons, though admitting Freemasons also to its ranks. The order is believed to have taken its rise in the United States of America in 1778, but it did not attain any degree of eminence until 1850, when it was revived by Robert Morris, a prominent American Freemason. By 1876 such progress had been made that it became possible to form a supreme grand chapter, and since that date district or provincial grand chapters have been established in all quarters of the globe. It is making great headway in Scotland, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, and England stands practically alone in her aloofness from the order. Another similar order, that of the Amaranth, was founded in 1873 and has now five grand chapters and 119 subordinate courts in the United States of America, outside which territory it does not appear to have established any branches.

English Opposition

The Grand Lodge of England, as stated, has set its face steadfastly against organizations such as described above, and this may, perhaps, account, partly at any rate, for the fact that there are in England today, with headquarters in London, three grand lodges of androgynous Masonry; that is to say, of lodges with membership composed of both men and women, all working on similar lines, almost if not entirely identical also with those of the United Grand Lodge of England. The first of these is that known as the Order of Universal Co-Freemasonry, which was the first Masonic body to aim at establishing a worldwide order to which women should be admitted on equal terms with men.

A French Example

In 1879 several chapters owning allegiance to the Supreme Council of the Antient and Accepted Rite of France seceded from that body at the instigation of the Grand Orient, and established themselves as "La Grande Loge Symbolique de France." In January, 1882, one of these lodges, that known as Les Libres Penseurs, initiated Miss Marie Desralmes, a well-known writer on humanitarian and woman suffrage questions, and she, in turn, was instrumental in bringing into the ranks several well-known women in France. The lodge was expelled from the parent body in consequence of its act, with the result that an androgynous Masonic body, known as La Grande Loge Symbolique Ecossaise, was formed in 1883, though at first its jurisdiction extended only to one lodge. Other lodges, however, were quickly added, and in September, 1902, the first London lodge was constituted, and there are now constituent lodges in France, Belgium, England, Scotland, India, Australia, South Africa, America, Holland, Java, Switzerland, and Norway. The headquarters of the movement are in London.

A Woman Grand Master

Next in point of age, and perhaps in numbers also, is the Honorable Fraternity of Antient Masonry, which was founded by a number of members of the Co-Masonic order, who had become dissatisfied with the form of government, ritual, and interpretation then obtaining in the order. The first grand master was the Rev. Dr. William Cobb, rector of St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, who was succeeded in that office in 1912 by Mrs. Reginald Halsey, who still holds that position. The organization has continued to flourish since its foundation, and there are now numerous lodges under its jurisdiction, including one established solely for the purpose of research and listed in membership to installed masters. Anxious not to encroach upon a sphere of social service already undertaken by the men's order, it established the Guild of Education as national service, for the purpose of training teachers and social workers on the newest educational lines. It has established a training college, which is recognized by the Board of Education as a training college for teachers in continuation.

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tion schools, which is staffed and maintained entirely at the expense of the order. It has also inaugurated a lecture and training center in London, a residential hotel and experimental farm and garden, and it is about to open a central London hostel for students, which building, it is hoped, will include a temple and offices for the Masonic work of the order.

"Our brethren, the English Masons of the orthodox obedience," says Mrs. Reginald Halsey, "have their magnificent charities, but it has always seemed to me that to add the personal factor to purely financial help, to show personal service and sympathy, is especially woman's prerogative, so, perhaps, it is right and appropriate that the work undertaken by a Masonic order which includes women should seek to work on more intimate and personal lines. The burning question for us, of course, the following: Are women, purely because they are women, to have no recognized part in the future in the building of this great Masonic structure, the domes and towers of which are rising all about us in every part of the civilized world? Are they to be shut away from the teaching, the inspiration, the ideals of Masonry, from that sense of solidarity which such a brotherhood brings? May they not put forward their claim to work side by side with their husbands, sons, and brothers at something which has for so long been a source of strength and quickening to many?"

Eminent Women Members

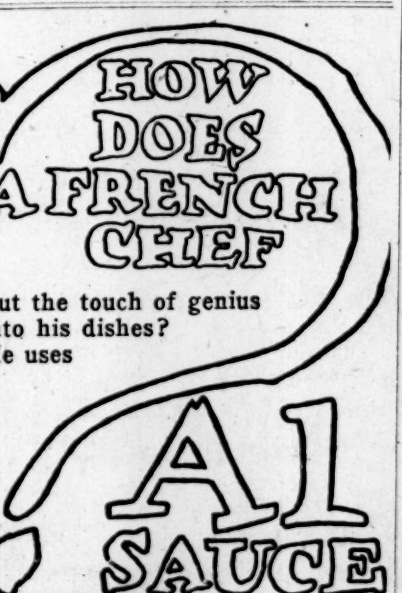
The third English body is that of the Honorable Fraternity of Antient Freemasons, which was founded on November 27, 1913, with Mrs. J. E. Boswell-Reid as grand master. The founders were a number of members of the Order of Antient Masonry, one of the organizations above referred to, who were desirous of making further progress in the higher degrees, and the special aim of this society is said to be to establish the practice of Royal Arch Masonry for women. It is claimed that the order has grown and is growing by leaps and bounds, and numbers many eminent women among its members, who are scattered in all parts of the world. Whatever may be the views held by orthodox Freemasons upon these various organizations, unstinted praise must be given to all of them for their seriousness of purpose and the zeal with which it is prosecuted. There is a marked advance in the aims and objects of these bodies as compared with the androgynous societies which were in existence up to the time of the French Revolution. In these, without exception, no one is admitted to the solemn ceremony of initiation who does not profess belief in the Supreme Being; politics and religious discussion are rigorously barred; and earnestness, with a recognition of the solemnity of the undertaking, is everywhere manifest.

WOMAN IN THE DIPLOMATIC FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The war has brought woman into the field of diplomacy. During the great struggle Mr. Carlin, the Swiss Minister to Great Britain and The Hague, filling the two posts simultaneously, though he is now, after 17 years, giving up the former, found himself swamped with work. He increased his staff, but obviously a good deal of his labor was of a confidential nature which he could hardly intrust to others.

At this stage his two daughters stepped forward to assist him; they were accomplished stenographers and amanuenses, and practically took charge of whole sections of their father's confidential papers. They were his mainstay during the whole period, and more especially when he had to take over the representation in this country of enemy alien interests which the United States had managed, prior to its entry into the war. Their experience has been such that they are now pretty well qualified to act as diplomats, if Switzerland is looking for any lady representatives.



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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Fame of de Lesseps

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am in receipt of a copy of your edition of January 3, in which appears an article written about me which I wish you to correct, viz: The de Lesseps family came to France from Scotland in the latter part of the fourteenth century and not in 1690, as represented by your article. My grandfather and Count Ferdinand, who were first cousins, descend from one Pierre de Lesseps, who, in 1690, was counselor of the King, notary royal, and secretary of the city of Bayonne, France.

Count Ferdinand's fame does not come from the Panama Canal, but from the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez, which is considered the world over as one of the greatest events of the nineteenth century. Myself was born in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, U. S. A., on my father's plantation, with a silver spoon in my mouth, which was afterward stolen, during the Civil War, when General Butler was occupying this portion of the country. I have received a fair education and never did do labor work for a living, as by profession I am a bookkeeper and accountant. I am still with the Louisiana State Museum, as assistant curator, and whatever carvings I am making are more for a pastime than anything else. Although they seem to be appreciated by the people who visit the Cabredo, as they are buying them fast enough from the lady who sells souvenirs.

Hoping you will be kind enough to correct the mistake.

(Signed) ALBERT DE LESSEPS.

New Orleans, Louisiana, January 22, 1920.

POINSETTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Within the cloistered gloom of pillared portico it glows, A thing resplendent, perfect, In its scarlet challenge, Its purpose to command. To concentrate within Its vivid petals all that Gleams and glows with luster Of a color so intense It seems to shriek aloud To those who pass, to pause, To hold their breath, and try To gather to themselves in thought This miracle of flame. Which from this common clay, This poor red earth, Now rises like a vision That no name for color Can express. It takes A sound to give the eye Full measure of intensity. It seems alive, articulate, To blazon forth the triumph Of its crimson loveliness In trumpet blast!



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A SONG OF THE DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Niagara was leaving the wharf at Ft. Erie, and creeping toward an opening in the reef which practically encircles the island, when, suddenly, above the cries of the natives on shore, rose the refrain of that favorite song, "Till We Meet Again." Charming though it always is, it could surely never be more delightful than when the ship's bugler sent the notes rippling over the pitch-black water toward the fading lights of Suva. Not even echoing over the dancing waves of Sydney harbor, or in the evening air of pretty, sedate little Auckland, nor at Honolulu, where a Hawaiian softly hummed it while the glories of the Fall unfolded, did it ever assume the same appealing fascination as it did at Suva; nor yet again, when it, whistled by the Pullman porter, invaded the wonderful Rocky Mountains, nor even at Niagara, where the tune was heard to the accompaniment of the thundering roar of those stupendous falls. Perhaps it was the heart-felt enjoyment of the natives, tensely silent as the notes rang forth, and the quaint island setting, that added to its usual charm. There could be no doubt of the appreciation of these listeners, for delightful cries of "More! More!" rose from them, one and all, after the last notes had stolen away into the darkness.

The travelers who heard the melody then must always connect with it the beautiful memory of that evening—leaning over the rails of the great vessel, and listening to the softly rustling water far below and the clanging of the bells from the bridge above, while the dark line, with its twinkling lights—all that could be discerned of Suva's gleam less and less distinct, and the gleaming fringe of surf drew nearer.

Surely a song whose lifting tune has been continuously met with, among all nationalities and classes, throughout the 10,000-mile journey from Australia to Boston, at every port and stopping place, can justly be called a Song of the Day, although it decidedly has no pretensions to being aristocratic; and, to those who left their friends at the other end of that 10,000 miles, the title, "Till We Meet Again," gives the refrain an additional touching sweetness.

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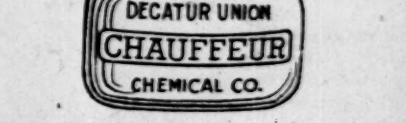
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GREEK CLAIM TO EPIRUS STATED

Viewed From Every Point, Writer Claims, the Only Answer to the Northern Epirote Question Is a Greek Answer

In view of the fact that the northern Epirote question must shortly come up for final decision, a detailed summary of the situation, from the Greek standpoint, has been prepared by the League of the Friends of Greece in America, and submitted to The Christian Science Monitor for publication. Parts I, II, and III appeared in the issue of January 21, February 2, and February 3.

IV

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It has been consistently reported that the representatives of the Allies and America at the Peace Conference are in accord on the justice of the Greek claim to all of northern Epirus, with the exception of the district of Korytsa, the Americans voicing the inclusion of this district in Albania.

On the basis of these reports, The Christian Science Monitor, in an editorial of November 25, 1919, wrote:

"Although the claim, put forward by Greece, that, in the final settlement of the northern Epirote question, the town and sanjak of Korytsa shall be ceded to Greece, has support from many sources, perhaps the one that makes most immediate appeal is the geographical one. The Greek claim to Korytsa on the basis of race is, of course, quite irrefragable. There is no question with those who know anything about the Christian Epirote that he is a Greek of Greeks; whilst it is a matter of simple record that of the two races inhabiting the sanjak, namely, the Orthodox Greeks and the Mohammedan Albanians, the Orthodox Greeks are in a decided majority. From a cultural point of view, the ethnological question being settled in favor of Greece, the claims of the Greeks are overwhelming. All the culture in the sanjak is Greek culture. Of the 73 schools in Korytsa, no less than 72 are Greek; whilst the one which is Albanian owes its existence and maintenance mainly to the efforts of American missionaries.

The Greek Geographic Claim

"It is however, the geographic claim which, other things being equal, is the most striking. From time immemorial the only road connecting the towns and villages of Epirus with the towns and villages of Serbian Macedonia, as it is today, has run through Korytsa. Winding in and out amidst the valleys of one of the most mountainous countries in Europe, it finds its way from the Adriatic at Preveza to the Aegean at Salonika. In passing through Korytsa, which lies at the apex of the great triangle formed by the Tomaros and the Pindus mountains, this road makes straight for the only gap between the two ranges, namely, that lying between Lake Orchida and Lake Presba. Korytsa has no outlet either to the Aegean or to the Adriatic, except along this road. With Albania, to which the United States delegates to the Peace Conference, alone amongst the representatives of the powers, are desirous of uniting the sanjak, it has no communication of any value at all, from a commercial point of view. The only communication of any kind is through the Acroceraunian and Tomaros mountains, by a narrow road running along the banks of the Voiussa River as it forces its way through the pass of Tepeleni. No trade of any importance has ever been carried on over this road, and the people of Korytsa have never been accustomed to have much dealing with the people at the other side of the great barrier.

"An Albanian Korytsa, therefore, must mean the economic deterioration of northern Epirus, artificially cut off from its natural trade outlet eastward. Whilst for Korytsa itself, practically isolated as it would be, it could only mean deterioration also.

"The whole proposal to hand over Korytsa to Albania is based on a curious misconception, for which the American missionaries in the sanjak are largely responsible. The contention is that the northern Epirote, inasmuch as he speaks Albanian, is really an Albanian and not a Greek. Now the great mass of the people in northern Epirus are bilingual. They speak an Albanian patois in their homes, but they read and write in Greek, and until the inauguration, some years ago, of a carefully organized propaganda, subsidized by both Austria and Italy, the northern Epirote never thought of himself as anything else but Greek. Such, at any rate, is the Greek claim, and, whatever the rights of the matter may be, the 72 Greek schools in Korytsa to the one Albanian is alone significant evidence in support of it.

The Strategic Question

In addition to the economic disadvantages which may come to northern Epirus from a separation of the district of Korytsa from Greece there is the additional strategic disadvantage. Greece in the future must maintain her military forces on the borders of Thrace and Macedonia, where she must watch against her principal enemy, Bulgaria. In case of war against Greece either on the part of Albania or the protectors of the Albanians, the Albanians, if Korytsa, through which the trunk-road connecting southern Epirus and Greek Macedonia, is out of Greek hands, the Greek Army from Macedonia must be mobilized to the danger point either by a sea route from Salonika through the Corinth Canal, and thence to Preveza, or to Santi Quaranta, or from Salonika by rail to Athens, and thence to Preveza or by Santi Quaranta by sea. It can be readily seen that long before Greece shall be able to concentrate her forces to stem invasion of her territory, the enemy shall have

the great advantage of invading Epirus through the district of Korytsa, or the gate-way of Tepeleni, and strike the decisive blow to Greek defence.

[Springfield Union, October 30, 1919, Colonel Murphy, "Northern Epirus in 1912."]

With these strategic considerations in view, if Korytsa is not given to Greece, the Greeks, aware of their utter helplessness to defend themselves against their neighbors from the north, will be compelled to bow to any economic demands that Italy may make at their expense. In other words, Greece would be at the mercy of the Italians as Serbia was at the mercy of Austria-Hungary. And the dangers to the peace of the Balkans will be as imminent as they were in 1914. At that time, the advantageous position of Austria-Hungary encouraged her to oppress the Serbian Nation and to exploit it economically. The Serbians never lost a minute endeavoring hard to seize the first opportunity to emancipate themselves from the economic servitude of their stronger neighbor. Greece cannot rest in peace nor devote herself to the pursuit of peaceful tasks until her boundaries are secured from foreign invasion, and until she shall emancipate herself from the economic domination of her stronger neighbor, "the protector of Albania."

The Only Answer the Greek Answer

Viewed from every point, the only answer that can be given to the northern Epirote question is a Greek answer. Geography, 3000 years of history, 100 years of struggle of the people of northern Epirus for union with Greece (Chimarra has on its record 22 revolutions. Argyrocastro and Korytsa five revolutions for union with Greece), an unparalleled effort for Greek cultural achievement, an actual ethnic preponderance (120,000 Greeks against 80,000 Albanians), crying economic and strategic needs, all these combine into one unassailable argument in favor of giving northern Epirus, including Korytsa, to Greece. It is true that 80,000 Albanians will be transferred to Greek rule. On the other hand, nearly 45,000 Greeks, around Valona, Berat, and the plain of Muzakia will pass under Italian-Albanian rule. Moreover, it will be against the accepted interpretation of the "principle of nationality" if the Peace Conference should decide to force 120,000 highly cultured Greek Epirotes who hate Albania to pass under an Albanian protectorate, rather than surrender 80,000 illiterate, semi-barbarous Moslem Albanians to a civilized well-ordered constitutional Greek Government.

Albanian Answer No Good to Albania

The northern Epirotes have on every possible occasion given a very clear Greek answer to their question, especially in their revolution of 1914; and it is the answer that one would expect from a consideration of their interests, characteristics, and traditions. An Albanian answer would do Albania no good, and Greece much harm. There seems in this matter to be a fortunate agreement between concrete practical interests, and abstract national ideals. A non-Greek answer will constitute a violation of the "principle of nationality," of economic and strategic considerations, will give encouragement to Italy to exploit Greece, and will drive the Greek Nation to the inevitable alternative of accepting economic servitude or preparing for the day of emancipation which may be attained only at the expense of Balkan peace and untold sorrows to the world.

HAWAII ASKS LABOR RELIEF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A delegation of citizens from Hawaii, appearing before the House Immigration Committee, requested modification of the immigration laws so as to permit the bringing of 40,000 Chinese coolies into the Territory for work on sugar and rice plantations. Spokesmen for the delegation said Japanese workmen were on strike and that the Chinese were needed to work the crops. No action was taken on the request.

FACULTY SALARIES INCREASED

MADISON, Wisconsin—An increase of salaries amounting to nearly 25 per cent and beginning with the second semester of the current year, has been granted to the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

RELIEF FOR RURAL CARRIERS ASKED

Inadequate Pay for Service, It Is Said, Threatens to Render System Inefficient Because of the Wholesale Desertions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The statement made by W. D. Brown, representing the National Rural Mail Carriers Association, before the Senate Post Office and Post Roads Committee, that 50 mail carriers are resigning every day, is held to be an exaggeration.

It is not stretching the facts, however, to say the service is threatened with disintegration, due to the low pay which the men are receiving and the apparent reluctance of Congress to afford them relief. The best of the men, the most active and the most ambitious, are leaving as rapidly as they can place themselves in better-paid lines of work.

"Rural mail carriers do not earn as much as farm laborers at the present time," Mr. Brown asserted before the committee, and he urged a permanent increase of approximately 60 per cent over the present pay, with a minimum base of \$1920 per annum.

When the long routes over which the carriers must travel in all kinds of weather, and the expenses which they must meet in providing their own means of transportation are considered, the increase asked, the carriers say, is not unreasonable. The importance of maintaining this branch of the service at a high degree of efficiency, and of extending it so as to serve the rural communities in a still larger way, has been recently emphasized, and it is held that the government cannot afford to cripple this branch of the postal service by refusing to provide adequate compensation at this time.

The railway postal clerks have waived their appeals for salary increases at this time, asking only that the bonus which they are now receiving be continued. The carriers have been receiving no bonuses, but if reliable men are to be found to make the connecting link between producer and consumer, which has been urged by the Post Office Department, they must be compensated in proportion to the work expected of them, else this scheme for helping out the farmer and reducing the cost of living will fall to the ground.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE TO BE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The momentous conferences between representatives of 2,000,000 employees of railroads and Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, will be continued today, as an all-day session yesterday failed to bring an agreement. The men are to receive the final answer of the government to their request made last July for an increase in wages which Mr. Hines estimated might cost the railroads \$800,000,000 additional a year.

There is a well-defined impression that no outright increase in wages will be granted by Mr. Hines for the government, which will turn back the railroads to their owners on March 1. Certain inequalities in wages may be removed, and Mr. Hines may propose a basis for adjustment of grievances, but he has told the men that the government considers that the rising cost of living has been halted, with hope of a reduction, and that present wage standards are believed to be adequate.

WOMEN DESIGNATED AS "ABSENT VOTERS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
FARGO, North Dakota—Women are "absent voters," if they reside a half mile or more from the polling place of a voting precinct, according to the "absent voters" law amendment, passed at the recent special session of

the North Dakota Legislature. It was urged that this feature of the law would be attractive to women in rural districts, who found it difficult to leave their homes on election days. Elections in North Dakota are held spring and fall, the busiest seasons in the rural communities, because farmers are planting their crops, or harvesting them.

Opponents of the measure said the bill was designed by the Nonpartisan League administration to bring about a big vote in the rural communities by granting the women this privilege. Under the law, at any time within 30 days preceding an election, any "absent voter" may apply to the county auditor of the county in which he or she resides for an official ballot to be voted at such an election. This ballot must be secretly marked, and sealed in the presence of an officer authorized to administer oaths.

AGREEMENT NEAR ON RAILWAY BILL

Senate and House Conferees Are Ready to Make Concessions—Senators Recede From Plan to Enforce Consolidations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate and House conferees on railroad legislation are gradually approaching an agreement on the features concerning which they have been at variance. The latest concession is that of the senators in regard to the proposed consolidation of roads. The bill provided for permissive consolidation, while the Cummins bill made consolidation obligatory within certain limitations. The Senate conferees are reported now as being willing to modify their views to meet the contentions of the House conferees on this point.

Another compromise which is said to be under way will entail the abandonment of the anti-strike provision of the Cummins bill, with a substitution of some such legislation as that which is in force in the State of Kansas. On the other hand, the House conferees are expected to give way in the matter of rates.

The views of Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in regard to rates, have received careful attention. Mr. Clark said:

"The necessities for more coordination of our system of transportation have been demonstrated, and it seems to me that the best way of accomplishing this is by having an established, recognized, reasonable level of rates, and a limitation on the amount which any carrier may retain. I have been against taking the excess earnings from the prosperous roads and giving them to the less prosperous ones. But if the rates are fixed on a level that will permit of the reasonably profitable operation of the less advantageously located roads, operated on these lines and not held down by an overpowering burden of fictitious or injudiciously acquired debts, the excess earnings under these rates of the prosperous roads must be limited."

"I see no way of selecting a basis except by averaging the value of the properties in a given group, and for a limitation of earnings to be fixed at the top. I believe that the effect of a recognized standard, fixed by legislation, would be far greater than that of leaving the determination of the base to be worked out by an administrative tribunal like the commission."

A return of 5½ or 6 per cent, he says, is certainly not extravagant.

SHAPING THE NEW SHIPPING POLICY

Steamship Owners Association Manifests a Desire to Work With Federal Officials to Promote American Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Steamship Owners Association is appointing a committee to confer with officials in Washington, District of Columbia, relative to the government's future shipping policy. The association at its annual meeting here had 73 members, representing and owning more than 2,500,000 gross tons of American sea-going steamships and operating in addition nearly 4,000,000 deadweight tons of allocated steamships for the United States Shipping Board. The association is cooperating with the board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Pacific American Steamship Association, and the New Operators Association to make the most effective use of the new government-built tonnage. A revision of management and operation agreements is under way.

H. H. Raymond, president, says that there must be an immediate improvement in conditions if the United States is to receive from its new fleet the service which it expects. A committee is assisting a commission appointed under the auspices of the Shipping Board in a revision of the federal navigation laws and rules. Other companies are dealing with depreciation, legislation, and other topics.

Of most importance now, President Raymond says, is the preparation in Congress for the transfer of the immense Shipping Board fleet to private ownership and control and for the shaping of a comprehensive national merchant marine policy. On the basis of opinions from its members the association is now ready to make definite recommendations along these lines to the Senate Committee on Commerce, which is now considering its own plan. Mr. Raymond sees every reason to believe that the Senate will accept the principle of a privately owned and controlled merchant shipping, thereby concurring in the decision of the House.

"We all of us," says Mr. Raymond, "believe that the government-owned steel tonnage should pass as quickly as possible into the hands of practical men for permanent control and operation on terms which, while fair to the government itself, will be fair also to the shipowners who have to assume the direct and personal responsibility. We must be enabled to maintain successfully under the American flag the ships that are required for auxiliaries in the national defense and for promotion of American commerce."

NEW LOS ANGELES TERMINAL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California—After a long investigation of the Los Angeles traffic situation, the California Railroad Commission has recommended an elaborate program of construction involving an estimated expenditure of \$32,233,445. A union passenger terminal to cost more than \$10,000,000, a union freight station to cost about \$2,500,000, and a subway and elevated railway at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 figure in the plans of the Railroad Commission. Sixty-one street

crossings, eight electric railway crossings and two steam railroad crossings will be eliminated if the project is carried out.

"It is impossible to estimate in dollars," says the commission, "the direct and indirect savings and benefits that will accrue to the railroads, to the passengers, to the shippers and also to the people, and enterprises affected by transportation conditions, if this project is carried out. We have no hesitation in saying that from the financial standpoint alone the proposed expenditure is justified. In the larger aspect of city planning there can be no doubt that the city of Los Angeles should use every effort to assist in carrying out these recommendations."

It is planned to erect the union passenger terminal on a site extending from Commercial Street to Alhambra Avenue, east of North Main Street. This would cover 65 acres of privately owned land which would have to be obtained. The union freight station would be placed on the site of the Santa Fe Railroad freight yard. The subway would extend from the Pacific Electric station at Sixth and Main Streets, along Main Street, passing under the union passenger terminal; changing to an elevated railroad, it would cross Aliso Street bridge to Brooklyn Avenue.

The commission recommends joint track construction by the Salt Lake and Santa Fe railroads between Los Angeles and Pasadena, and favors continuing the joint uptown ticket office, as well as the removal of the freight yards to less congested districts.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL WORKERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Employees of the city of Boston yesterday presented to Andrew J. Peters, the Mayor, their demands for wage increases, through representatives of 28 Labor unions. Laborers and employees in the street cleaning department want \$5 a day; piano players want 50 cents more a day, plus carfare; engineers want an increase of 50 cents a day, except that at some pumping stations a wage above the minimum of \$45 is asked; machinists want the prevailing rate of 90 cents an hour, and blacksmiths 80 cents; bridge tenders want one day off each week, and pay for holidays; chauffeurs want a 50 per cent increase; library employees want \$200 a year more; ferry employees, except deckhands, want to go on a salary basis, and deckhands want \$5 a day, which is paid by a railroad ferry.

OHIO PAPERS GIVE BONUS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Newspapers here announce a 10 per cent bonus to both mechanical and editorial forces, effective February 1, to continue until the cost of living decreases. The rise follows a similar 10 per cent bonus effective last October.

COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS FIRM

Claims Reiterated Before Federal Commission—Operators Ask for Machinery Which Will Lower the Cost of Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hearings on wages, profits, and working conditions in the central competitive bituminous coal field were finished yesterday by the coal commission, and, beginning today, representatives of other fields in the United States will be heard. In the summing up yesterday the miners and the operators reiterated their respective arguments for and against an increase in wages of 60 per cent, a five-day week and a six-hour day.

The operators have maintained that they cannot absorb the 14 per cent increase granted to the miners in December, much less a further increase, while the miners insist as vigorously that they cannot live adequately on their wages, and assert the operators have an ample margin of profit out of which increased wages may be paid.

The operators requested that the commission in its award provide for the introduction of devices or machinery which may serve to reduce the cost of production, and consequently the cost to the public. They further requested that the commission recommend to Congress the enactment of legislation requiring associations of employment which make contracts with employers to be legally responsible for the fulfillment of the contracts.

NEGROES UNITE TO QUELL RACE TROUBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ARKADELPHIA, Arkansas—Negro leaders of Arkadelphia, have organized an association which has for its purpose the quelling of race trouble and the prevention of crime by Negroes. It is called the Colored Business Men's League. Fourteen charter members were admitted at the first meeting. The league will meet once monthly and reports will be made of any brewing disturbances of any nature. The influence of the league will be used to stop trouble in its inception. The officers elected are: President, J. D. Dunham; vice-president, W. D. Feister; second vice-president, J. J. Brooks; recording secretary, C. P. Cooke; assistant secretary, Felix Ivory; treasurer, C. Trigg; corresponding secretary, J. H. Lawson; chaplain, R. L. Patton.

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February Prices

91 styles of suites for the dining-room.....	\$163.50 to \$1,044
57 styles of suites for the bedroom.....	\$236 to \$3,476
118 styles of suites for the living-room.....	\$72 to \$1,492
186 styles of upholstered chairs.....	\$18 to \$420
145 styles of chairs for the dining-room.....	\$5 to \$25
132 styles of chairs for the bedroom.....	\$6.75 to \$21.50
72 styles of separate bureaus.....	\$26.25 to \$112
65 styles of separate chiffoniers.....	\$28.25 to \$183
85 styles of triplicate dressing tables.....	\$28.25 to \$132
40 styles of separate chiffoniers for men.....	\$72 to \$176
105 styles of wooden bedsteads.....	\$16 to \$214.50
68 styles of brass bedsteads, burnished and dull.....	\$20 to \$62
76 styles of enameled iron bedsteads.....	\$6.25 to \$27
141 styles of library tables.....	\$31.50 to \$445
49 styles of bookcases for the library.....	\$16 to \$225
96 styles of separate serving tables.....	\$10.50 to \$96.75
42 styles of separate china closets.....	\$42 to \$184
22 styles of separate sideboards.....	\$26 to \$245
18 styles of separate extension tables.....	\$28 to \$282
26 styles of day beds.....	\$17 to \$164.50
38 styles of hall clocks.....	\$47.25 to \$693.50
66 styles of Mission furniture.....	\$10 to \$148
118 styles of reed furniture.....	\$11.25 to \$729

And hundreds of pieces of small novelty furniture—writing desks, sewing tables, tilting top tables, gateleg tables, telephone stands, work baskets, book-ends, ferneries, candlesticks, etc.

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NEW colors and contours, new straws, new trimmings—herald spring's approach. Hats possess a charm, a distinction, difficult to define, but decidedly apparent.

Lisere and Milan braids are the accepted straws, their brilliance softened by soft satins, velvets and heavy ribbons.

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Embroideries enrich the Mode: bright flowers lend to its effectiveness; feathers and quills are cleverly posed to accentuate new lines.

A collection that reflects the latest Paris edicts, that indicates the trend of spring's fashions, awaits your inspection and approval, in the Millinery Salons.

Second Floor.

SOVIETS' PLANS FOR WORLD DOMINION

Russian Masses are Taught that Their Mission Is to Obtain Victory of Communistic Doctrine Everywhere by Force

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on January 31 and February 2 and 3.

IV.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Government at Moscow is actually extending encouragement to all Communist revolutionaries throughout the world. It also has clearly stated that the hope of the revolutionaries in all countries lies in the Soviet Government at Moscow, which alone can liberate them, because it alone has an army. This army is the hope of the world revolution. A wireless message sent out by the Bolshevik Government was intercepted September 30, 1919. It was dated Tashkent, September 22, 1919, was repeated to Moscow for the official Moscow Foreign Office, Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, and was intended for the revolutionary parties in Asia and other parts of the world:

"Tashkent, September 22. To Moscow; to the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, for the Revolutionary Proletariat of the East. Turkey, India, Persia, Afghanistan, Khiva, Bokhara, China, and to all.

"The second regional conference of Muhammadan Communists of Turkistan, which took place in Tashkent, sends you on behalf of the 10,000,000 Muhammadan population of Turkistan its fraternal greetings. . . . The Socialist revolutionary movement is growing daily in the west and has now enveloped the whole world. The impressive strike of workmen in England and America and the revolutionary movement in all European countries points to the fact that the fate of world imperialism is sealed. The . . . republics are increasing daily and the Red Soviet troops are triumphing over the imperialistic executions. The revolutionary movement is also rapidly spreading in the East. . . . We have had enough of deceit and oppression. Know, then, laboring masses, that the Soviet authority alone can liberate you, grant you self-determination of nations and enable you to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the rest of humanity. The workmen of Europe are carrying on a fierce struggle against their exploiters and are stretching out their arms toward you."

Drilling the Red Recruits

As long ago as the winter of 1917-18, when the Red Army was in its infancy, the Soviet Minister of War, Leon Trotsky, openly declared the purpose for which he was raising and drilling his recruits "Peace Negotiations and Revolution," quoted in Mr. Frazer's book previously mentioned:

"However, we are conducting these negotiations in a way affording the people the fullest possibility of controlling the crime of their governments, and so as to accelerate the rising of the working masses against the imperialistic cliques. We are ready to support this uprising with all the forces at our command."

The Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tchicherin, admits the reliance that the Soviet Government places in its Red Army to back up its foreign policy. A signed article by him, printed in the Moscow "Izvestia" of February 23, 1919, says:

"Our glorious revolutionary Red Army is such a powerful factor in the foreign policy of Soviet Russia that even the loudest praises are not to be considered as exaggerated in defining its role in this respect. . . . Every military success won by us is immediately reflected in our foreign policy. . . . In the very foreground, at the front of the stage, as the leading force standing in the very center of the historical development of Soviet Russia, are the ranks of those who by their heroic acts and by death on the field of battle, fight for the world fortunes of Soviet Russia, on whose valor and revolutionary consciousness has been built that force which in further developments will bring other countries, one by one, into the circle of the revolutionary world conflagration. In our foreign policy, that is, in the historic role of Soviet Russia in the world arena, one of the fundamental factors, one of the most powerful forces of its historic activity, is the power and pride of Soviet Russia—our own heroic Red Army."

Open War on the World

The last sentences of the above read almost like a declaration of open war on the rest of the world. What else indeed can be meant by the statement that the men in the Red Army will "bring other countries, one by one, into the circle of the revolutionary world conflagration?"

The masses of the Russian population are being constantly educated by the Soviet Government to believe in their mission, under its guidance and leadership, and in strict military obedience, to bring about the victory of its Communistic doctrine throughout the world by force of arms, perhaps even as a new kind of militaristic imperialism. For example, the Petrograd Bolshevik newspaper, "Pravda," in its issue of so recent a date as November 8, 1919, reprinted the campaign slogans of the Petrograd committee of the Communist Party for the October celebrations in honor of the second anniversary of the accession to power of the group of International Communists who now head the Soviet Government of Russia. The seventh slogan was: Victory for 1920 Predicted

"In 1919 was born the Communist International—in 1920 it will triumph in the whole world."

And what will bring to pass this triumph, in which the ignorant but obedient masses of the Russian peo-

ple are daily and hourly taught to believe? The armed force of the Soviet military power! The fifteenth slogan was:

"During two years we created the Red Army of several millions. Long live the Red Fighters!"

It is not a new idea—this effort to overthrow all existing national governments and establish a Communist revolutionary world republic, in which national frontiers shall be wiped out and capitalism abolished. It was first formulated in 1848 in Marx and Engels' "Communist Manifesto." It was the natural inheritance of Mr. Lenin, Mr. Trotsky, Mr. Zinoviev, Mr. Bukharin, Mr. Litvinov and the dozens of other smaller Russian Communists herded together as radical revolutionaries, homeless through the tyranny of the Tsar's Government, and discarded all idea of home, native country and nationality in their involuntary wanderings from one country of Europe to another. They expressed it at the Zimmerwald Conference in 1915. Mr. Trotsky spoke of it to an American correspondent in Petrograd in 1917.

Looking Across the Frontiers

The Third or Communist International of Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky, summoned by them at Moscow in 1918, proclaimed it. And only a few days ago, in the first days of December, 1919, in Copenhagen, the accredited envoy of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, Maxim Litvinov, said to Mr. Nevinson of the London Socialist newspaper, The Herald (quoted from the American Chicago Socialist of December 20, 1919):

"Full Communism is possible only if other countries accept the same basis. They will either follow our example, or if Russia is before her time, she will have to revert to capitalism."

And the men in the Russian group of the Third or Communist International who now control the Moscow Soviet Government will not willingly permit Russia to revert to capitalism if their army of "several millions" can prevent it.

Their enemies at home have been crushed by the Red Terror and they are in a fair way to overcome the Russian anti-Bolshevik movements on Russian territory around them. They look across the frontiers at Europe, struggling in the throes of manifold difficulties, and are of high hope. The leading editorial of the Communist organ "Pravda" in Moscow, in its issue of only a short time ago, November 19, 1919, says:

"Bourgeois Europe is freezing and starving. The powerful waves of the proletarian revolution roll higher and higher every day."

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE REPORT

President of the Society Tells of Its Work in the Past Year—Lincoln Medals Awarded

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Animal Rescue League last year, according to the report of the president, made yesterday at the annual meeting in the Hotel Vendome, cared for 42,015 animals, including birds, dogs and cats. The Pine Ridge Home of Rest received 44 horses, and 425 horses unfit for work were taken from their owners by purchase or persuasion. The league has five receiving stations, to which 4902 animals were taken. During the fall the league sent a motor car to beaches near Boston, and 310 abandoned cats were collected, as well as 13 dogs. During the holiday season, 1600 bags of feed for horses were given out, and 200 pound sacks of feed were distributed to stables where poor men keep their horses.

Lincoln medals were given to Edward Foley, a Roxbury, Massachusetts, boy who climbed a tree to rescue a cat, though the tree was in danger of collapse; to Thomas Smallcomb of East Boston, mate of the lighter Hayden, who rescued a small dog thrown into the water near Union Wharf; and to Benjamin Goodman of Boston, a Boy Scout, who leaped into the Charles River to rescue a helpless pigeon.



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NAVY SECRETARY DEFENDS AWARDS

Mr. Daniels, Replying to Sims Criticism, Relies on Precedent and Quotes Opinion That Final Decision Rests With Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The entire subject of naval honor awards was taken up by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a voluminous statement yesterday before the Senate subcommittee investigating the bestowal of naval decorations. The Secretary not only answered the criticisms previously offered by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, but analyzed them and presented letters tending to show a possible animus. This particularly referred to the relations between Rear Admiral Sims and Admiral Henry B. Wilson, former commander of the United States naval forces off the French coast, concerning whom Rear Admiral Sims had written to the department in unfavorable vein, and whom he did not recommend for a decoration.

Mr. Daniels exhaustively reviewed the practices of the navy in bestowing honors in previous wars in which the United States was a participant, especially emphasizing the honoring of men who had lost their ships but had at the same time displayed gallantry and chivalry.

Case of Commander Bagley

This was taken to be an indirect defense of his position in bestowing a Distinguished Service Medal on his brother-in-law, Commander Worth Bagley, who lost his ship, the Jacob Jones. Specifically in regard to this matter, Mr. Daniels said that Commander Bagley had had 16 years of service, 11 of which had been spent at sea. He had had no more to do with his promotion or with any other phase of his work after he became Secretary of the Navy than he had before, which was nothing at all. In regard to his question: "How about Bagley?" Mr. Daniels said he had asked this because, having read Rear Admiral Sims' praise of that officer, he assumed that he had recommended him.

Referring to the record of Rear Admiral Sims' testimony before the committee, Mr. Daniels said:

"Admiral Sims says our navy was not in this war in a fighting sense. We were acting as 'motor lorries' behind the army, except that we were on the water. There was no fighting on the sea."

"If Admiral Sims had told the men on our vessels operating in the war zone that they were not really fighting and that their ships were only 'motor lorries,' he would have had a revolt in his command. The crews of our destroyers and patrol craft, constantly hunting and often attacking submarines, though they were fighting. The armed guards on American merchant vessels which repelled numerous attacks thought they were fighting when they kept their guns firing at the enemy while shells rained around them. The crews of those stanch little 'sub chasers' had an idea they were fighting when they led the attack on Durazzo, cleared mines from the paths of the big warships and, under heavy fire from the Austrian forts, sent down two submarines."

Authority of Secretary

"In the summary of activities of United States naval forces operating in European waters and issued from Admiral Sims' headquarters in London, it is stated that 'a total of over 256 attacks by United States vessels occurred. In 133 of these cases there was definite chart evidence of a submarine in the vicinity.'"

Mr. Daniels detailed the exploits of many American vessels and the bravery of their personnel.

Rear Admiral Sims having claimed, Mr. Daniels said, that he was the only man qualified to say what honor should be given to the officers and men under his command, the Secretary presented the opinion of the judge advocate-general on what is a superior officer in the meaning of the act au-

thorizing the making of awards. This opinion says, in part:

"In my opinion, the words 'naval superior,' as used in the act cited, include the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary is the official superior of all persons in the naval service and until there is something in the law to indicate that these words were used by Congress in a more restricted sense, so as to exclude the Secretary and to limit their application to officers of a naval force afloat or ashore in which the special act or service deserving recognition occurs, there would be no authority to give such words a narrower meaning than they would otherwise convey."

"Let me cite one instance to show why it was impossible to exclusively accept the recommendations of Admiral Sims," said Mr. Daniels. "In his own report and in the report of the Board of Awards, while recommending every other admiral abroad for a Distinguished Service Medal, he omits to recommend for any award a distinguished admiral who had the direction of the naval ships based on the French coast and in command of all naval activities in France. I refer to Admiral Henry B. Wilson, at present commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. The greater part of the 2,000,000 soldiers who went to France were escorted into French ports by forces directly under Admiral Wilson's command, who directed the movement of the convoys through the war zone, dealt with the army in all matters with reference to their embarkation, and in fact protected the transports on their return through the war zone."

"Though Sims, his immediate superior, did not put him on any list, Admiral Mayo, under whom Wilson had served, recommended Wilson for a Distinguished Service Medal, the Board of Awards approved it, and I concurred."

Changes in List

Mr. Daniels said that when the report of the Board of Awards was brought to him it contained few recommendations for officers and men in the armed guard service, the first to put their lives in jeopardy in the war, and he was astonished to find that only 119 enlisted men had been recommended for high honor. As a result of further study, 13 enlisted men were awarded the D. S. M. and 68 others were put on the list for navy crosses. Ninety-two names from the mine barrage service were added to the list.

"I also observed that some of the men who had met submarine attacks and shown high courage had been given the D. S. M., while others who had shown equally distinguished behavior had either been given no medal at all or given a lesser honor," he said. "I directed the Bureau of Navigation to place on the list the commander of every ship torpedoed whose bearing and devotion to duty had been reported as in keeping with the spirit of Lawrence and Perry and Sigbee and other naval leaders in this and other countries."

Referring to Rear Admiral Sims' statement that the navy had been "shot to pieces," Mr. Daniels said:

"It is an insult to the splendid men of the navy to say that the morale of the service could be seriously impaired by any question of awards to individuals. They are made of sterner stuff than to be rattled by a matter so unimportant in comparison with their devotion to their duties. Their loyalty is in no sense dependent upon medals."

NO LOWER PRICES, CLOTHIERS INSIST

This Forecast Is Made Despite Pledge of Cooperation to Make Profiteering Impossible—New Standard of Values Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cooperation with the Department of Justice to stamp out profiteering in wearing apparel was promised yesterday by representatives of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, and of cotton and wool dealers, but after the conference the National Association of Clothiers voiced what was believed to be the view of all, that the public need not expect any immediate material reduction in prices.

Consumers should be advised, the association declared, that a new standard of prices of wearing apparel has come. In 1914, workers in the textile and needle industries are said to have been poorly paid, while now their wages have been brought up to prevailing standards, and this association could see nothing in present conditions which would warrant the belief that prices should or would fall substantially.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by 11 associations represented in the conference called upon the Department of Justice to bring any alleged profiteering to speedy trial; but if investigation showed charges of profiteering to be unfounded, the department was asked to make the fact public. It was recommended that a committee, composed of one member from each association, should confer with officials of the Department of Justice from time to time to assure full cooperation.

There was a general agreement that it is necessary to increase production and bring about more efficient distribution, eliminating all unnecessary steps in the industry. Price stabilization was considered desirable if naturally effected. The following organizations participated in the conference with Howard Figg, special assistant to the Attorney-General: Association of Presidents of State Farmers Unions, Cotton States Official Advisory Marketing Board, Mississippi Valley Association, American Cotton Association, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, National Association of Clothiers, National Retail Dry Goods Association, and National Retail Clothiers Association.

Profits Tax Blamed

Knit Goods Jobbers Say Imposition Has Discouraged Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The excess profits tax was denounced as a direct cause of high prices by knit goods jobbers at their recent convention here. It was claimed that it discouraged production, as business men were compelled to raise prices in order to overcome the obstacle thus created to the realization of normal profits from an investment. Nullification of this tax, it was argued, would increase

production and competition, with lower prices and stoppage of unrest as a result.

That the excess profits tax was sixfold, was also charged, in that the ultimate consumer pays, in the price of a knitted garment, the excess profit taxes of the producer of raw material, the spinner, knitter, jobber, and retailer.

It was claimed further that increased production and normal conditions could be had only when Europe settles down to production and not only feeds and clothes herself, but exports to the United States.

The defection of millions of pounds of yarn from the hosiery business into other concerns, including thread manufacture, is given as one reason for a hitherto unheard-of increase in hosiery prices that is forecast by some manufacturers. They say that stockings which recently sold at 25 cents will command \$1.50, and that there will not even be any seconds at 25 cents. The cheapest quality of yarn has risen in price from 31 cents to \$1.60.

The price of manufactured union suits, it was shown, had risen from \$5.50 to \$18 a dozen. Production of men's underwear had diminished 12.5 per cent as a result of the 44-hour week. Statistics showed that the present five garments for each inhabitant of the country, with the prospect that this number would be reduced to four if production is curtailed 20 per cent, as it may be.

Jobbers claim that the effect of higher wages is not more and better work, but indifference and lack of interest. The standard of quality has been lowered and deliveries delayed, they say, by the frequent vacations demanded by their workmen who, regardless of diminished production, insist on a 44-hour week and decline to work if this is refused.

Manufacturers claim they have been compelled to meet a price rather than to give quality, and that the industry now shows a trend to put all knit goods on a higher plane, to manufacture better things, and to educate the public that by paying a little more they will really get much better merchandise; that the addition of 50 cents or \$1 to the first-hand cost will give a great deal more than its equivalent in wearing value.

UNION MERGER SAID TO BE ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—As a result of a conference between committees representing the four central Labor organizations of Greater New York and officials of the American Federation of Labor, amalgamation of the local organizations into a single union is declared to be practically assured. This would be a victory for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who desired a more thorough organization of the 500,000 union working people in this city. The change might also be regarded as an offset to the American Labor Party, to which the American Federation of Labor has always been opposed. It also would absorb within the larger organization, according to expectation, the more radical tendencies shown in the Central Federated Union, one of the four to be merged.

Within 60 days committees representing the four organizations will take up the subject with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and then submit it to a referendum.

MEDICAL STANDARD IN LABOR SOUGHT

Federal Children's Bureau Asks Application of Rule of "Physical Fitness" to Children in Industry—New Laws Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Within a month a special committee appointed by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, to investigate minimum physical standards for children in employment, will report on what constitutes "normal development" for boys and girls of different ages, what indicates that a child is "physically fit" for the employment undertaken, and how he may be prevented from entering employment believed to be inimical to his health, or removed therefrom.

Dr. George P. Barth, director of hygiene of the city health department of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is chairman of this committee. Nine other physicians in other city health departments, in medical schools, and the United States Public Health Service, are on the committee. The Children's Bureau has power only to investigate and report on child welfare, and none of the recommendations of the committee can be enforced unless the congress or the legislatures of the several states enact laws to make them compulsory.

The appointment of the committee was an outgrowth of the Washington conference on child welfare, held in May, 1919. It was then resolved that a child should not be allowed to work until it had had a physical examination by a public-school physician or other medical officer, and had been found to be of normal development and physically fit for the work at which it was to be employed. An annual physical examination of all working children under 18 years of age was recommended.

Investigations in foreign countries are declared by the Children's Bureau to have shown that illness among juvenile workers is alarming. A great deal of work they do is said to be unfit for them, involving too much sitting, too much standing, the carrying of weights beyond the child's strength, the loss of sleep, and overdevelopment of certain parts of the body. Little has been done in the United States to prevent children from being subjected to these conditions, it is said. The children of the poor are said to be especially liable to hardships in their immature years.

Nothing short of compulsory physical examination will be approved by the bureau, and the committee is expected to make recommendations that will greatly extend the supervision of physicians over child workers, but, as indicated above, no employer will be obliged to heed the recommendations unless and until they are so required by law. Nevertheless, the prestige of recognition of such physical tests by the federal government, judging from previous experience, may be expected to stimulate the advocates of state medical control of private citizens to press for legislation embodying their views.

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22nd ANNUAL WINTER MARK-DOWN SALE

"Knickerbocker" Boots and Oxfords

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and OXFORDS	
Patent Leather Vamp with Field Mouse tops, also brown leather vamps with field mouse tops. Formerly \$10.00.	\$6.95
Brown Calf Walking Boots, English last, medium and narrow toes. Formerly \$12.00.	\$9.85
Flex-Arch Vici Kid Boots, broad toe, flexible shank. Formerly \$11.00.	\$8.95
White Kid Oxfords—Full Louis heels, turned soles. Formerly \$11.00.	\$8.45
Black Calf Boots, medium and narrow toe. Formerly \$10.00.	\$8.45
White Kid Pumps, baby Louis heels, welt soles. Formerly \$8.50.	\$6.95
Black Kid, leather Louis heels, lace boots. Formerly \$9.00.	\$6.95
Black Calf, leather Louis heels, lace boots. Formerly \$10.00.	\$7.95
Bronze and Black Kid 4-Strap "Sunburst" Slippers, odd sizes. Formerly \$10.00.	\$6.45
Black Satin Oxfords, small sizes. Formerly \$8.00.	\$5.95
Black Kid Cloth Top Boots, button and lace. Formerly \$9.00.	\$6.95
Black Kid Lace Boots, 8 1/2 in. high, military, Cuban and Louis heels. Formerly \$11.00.	\$8.95
Patent Vamp Boots, satin tops, Louis heels. Formerly \$12.00.	\$9.85
Patent Vamps, dull tops, button boots. Formerly \$11.00.	\$7.95
Dark Brown Kid Pumps, French heels. Formerly \$10.00.	\$6.95
Black Kid Oxfords, military heel, medium toe.	\$5.95
Patent Leather Oxfords, French heels. Formerly \$10.00.	\$8.95
Dull Calf Oxfords, leather Louis heels. Formerly \$8.50.	\$6.95
Russia Calf Pumps, low baby Louis heels. Formerly \$11.00.	\$8.85
Mahogany Calf Oxfords, outside wing tip. Formerly \$12.00.	\$9.85
Tan Brogue Oxfords, heavy wing tip. Formerly \$10.85.	\$12.00
Heavy Tan, Broad Toe Storm and Skating Boots. Formerly \$11.00.	\$8.95
Children's Mahogany Calf, Broad Toe, Heavy Sole. Formerly \$4.00.	\$2.95
All Children's Shoes (except Ground Grippers) at specially reduced prices.	
Over-Gaiters, Spats—all colors—greatly reduced.	

SMALL SIZES WOMEN'S DULL PATENT LEATHER BOOTS—\$3.95

MEN'S BOOTS and OXFORDS	
Black Wax Calf Boots, medium toe. Formerly \$9.45.	\$9.45
Calf Boots, narrow toe. Formerly \$12.00.	\$9.45
Shell Cordovan Boots, medium and narrow toe. Formerly \$16.00.	\$13.45
Brogue Cordovan Oxfords. Formerly \$16.00.	\$13.45
Tan Brogue Boots and Oxfords. Formerly \$12.50.	\$10.45
Norwegian Tan Grain Boots, rubber covered well. Formerly \$14.	\$11.25
Black Kid Boots, business men's last, leather lined.	\$9.85
Tan Calf Balmorals, medium and wide toes. Formerly \$9.00.	\$7.45
Flex-Arch Boots	
In black vici kid, broad toe. Formerly \$12.00.	\$9.85
Tan grain, fibre sole, rubber "Economy" Ground Grippers. Formerly \$12.00.	\$9.45

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ITALY'S PACT WITH FRANCE REVEALED

Yellow and Green Books Show That Italy in 1902 Agreed to Take Part in No Aggressive Action Against France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Italy still continues to be oppressed by the incubus of Flume and the economic problem. Until that of Flume is settled there is little hope of a peaceful life for any Italian Cabinet. It has now been conclusively proved by an official statement of the Premier, during the recent debate in the Senate, that it was not because of Russian opposition that Flume was withheld from Italy and bestowed upon Croatia in the secret Treaty of London of April 26, 1915. With that decisive denial the legend of Russian opposition, so long cherished by the defenders of Baron Sonnino's diplomacy, has been finally dispelled, and the leading Sonnino organ, the "Giornale d'Italia," has itself admitted that Baron Sonnino never foresaw the complete break-up of Austria-Hungary, and, therefore, left Flume, despite its Italian character, of which so much has been said and written during the last 12 months, to be an outlet for the non-Italian populations of the former Dual Monarchy.

Consequently, the blame for the omission to obtain Flume, "the gem of the Quarnero," as it is now described, for Italy, rests primarily, as Mr. Giolitti said at Dronero, with Baron Sonnino, and not with either Russia or the Allies. That point has now been settled by Mr. Nitti's timely "obiter dictum" during the discussion in the Senate. Another casual remark of the same statesman, that the text of the secret treaty of London, as published by the New Europe in England and by the "Osservatore Romano" in Italy, is substantially correct, confirms the accuracy of the basis for all previous criticisms of that instrument.

The original of the secret treaty of London has not been published, as Senator Tittoni promised when he became Minister of Foreign Affairs; but the public has been let into the secret of the Franco-Italian negotiations of 1900 and 1902 by the publication of the variously colored official pamphlets of the French and Italian governments and by the New Year's Day speech of the French Ambassador in Rome, Camille Barrère, the same ambassador, now in his twenty-fourth year of service in the Italian capital, who negotiated those arrangements 18 and 20 years ago respectively.

Italy's Pledge

We now know that as far back as 1902 Italy pledged herself, despite her recent renewal of the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary, to take part in no aggressive action whatsoever against France, who gave her a free hand in Tripoli and the Cyrenaica, but to preserve a strict neutrality, "in case that France for the defence of her honor and her safety found herself compelled to take the initiative in declaring war." Italy solemnly undertook to maintain the same "strict neutrality." These declarations, further emphasized by Mr. Barrère's speech, prove that Italy has been loyal to France throughout the critical period, which has elapsed since those documents were signed. They show also that, when the European War broke out in 1914, France was already assured, even without the further declaration of Italian neutrality in that year, that Italy would not attack her. Lastly, they explain French acquiescence in the Libyan War and the subsequent Italian annexation of Tripoli and the Cyrenaica in 1911-12.

Notwithstanding the formal obligations of the Triple Alliance, first concluded in 1882 in consequence of the French protectorate over Tunisia, where Italy had considerable interests and a large emigrant population, and renewed in 1887, 1891, 1896, 1902, and 1912, Italy and France had entered into a policy of common insurance against a mutual conflict. The visit of the then President to Rome in 1904 was the outward and visible sign of this Franco-Italian agreement, which was, however, somewhat marred by the unfortunate incidents of the seizure by Italian torpedo boats of the French mail steamers, the Carthage and the Manouba, during the Libyan war in 1912.

Italian Susceptibility

German agents, including journalists, did all they could to sow discord between "the two Latin sisters," but official circles stuck to the arrangements made in 1900 and 1902 through evil and good report. It would be too much to say that France is popular in Italy; but no ally is particularly popular there at present, although there is no feeling whatever against individual citizens of any allied nation. Besides, Mr. Clemenceau's recent speech in the French Senate about the Italian claims in the Adriatic, and the publication of the negotiations of Prince Sisto with President Poincaré have ruffled, as was natural, Italian susceptibilities. Foreigners are too apt to forget that the Italians are very susceptible to criticism and greatly resent brusqueness.

In Italy, form—the way in which a thing is said—is of far greater importance than in northern countries. Neglect of this elementary truth produced an unnecessary amount of irritation throughout the war, and allied ambassadors in Rome have consequently had to smooth over the rough phrases, often well-meant, of their chiefs at home, ignorant of the very different Italian mentality. Anyhow, these Franco-Italian agreements have

stood the strain well, and it now only remains to publish the complete text of the Triple Alliance, of which articles 3, 4, and 7 were printed by the Austro-Hungarian Government in 1915.

DELICATE PROBLEMS OF THE NEW POLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Stanislas Patek, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new Polish Cabinet, recently granted an interview to a representative of the "Temps," in which he spoke with great freedom of the different delicate problems which his country is actually confronting.

After having expressed his satisfaction for the kindly feelings manifested in France toward Poland, Mr. Patek added: "Foreigners have already become accustomed to the idea that Poland exists, but they cannot realize the sum of efforts and energy necessary to put Poland on her feet. Six months ago we still possessed three Poles, Russian, German and Austrian. It was not easy to unite in a few months that which had existed during a century and a half under different laws and administrative systems. A year ago we possessed a tiny organization which was arming itself secretly in the face of the German Government; today our army numbers 500,000 men!"

"The Treaty of Versailles," declared Mr. Patek, "insures us the most diverse conditions of existence, but at the same time it paralyzes our movements. After many long months the Peace Conference constituted plebiscites everywhere, which allowed us to hope that we might recover the greater part of the Polish territory of the west. But the League's decisions remain for the present on paper. As a fact, the most urgent question for us just now is the ratification and execution of the Treaty."

"On all sides frontiers are uncertain, and this uncertainty continually hampers national work. We know neither the extent of our territory nor the number of our population, nor our wealth, and means of production, and we are continually meeting administrative difficulties produced by lack of frontiers."

The Poles, declares Mr. Patek, are obliged to witness, as mere spectators, their enemies or allies wielding the power, whilst striving to prepare favorable ground for their sphere of influence. These enforced delays may be distinctly prejudicial to the cause of the Poles. Public opinion in Poland, he declared, realizes perfectly this unfortunate situation, and is beginning to ask itself, under such circumstances, the plebiscite will not become another new and legal form of oppression.

TRADE UNIONS REJECT FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Considerable dissension has been aroused in the ranks of disabled and demobilized sailors and soldiers, by the attitude of several trade unions in declining membership to them. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been marked for special condemnation by the former service men, and such epithets as "tyrannical" and "dog in the manger" have been applied to their action. Sam Bradley, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers London Committee, stated recently that he had addressed three or four mass meetings convened by the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers, and explained the position and, in some instances, had received expressions of approval from the former service men.

"At the moment," Mr. Bradley said, "we have approximately 5000 members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers alone, who are out of work, and some thousands in the army, awaiting release. As the pre-war average of unemployment in our organization was about 4 per cent, that fact should prove sufficient argument in favor of proposing that occupations not so overrun as the engineering trade should be put forward as warranting suitable compensation for the man 'who has done his bit.' It is not fair, or honest, to place a disabled man in a trade already overrun with competition. We are convinced that many disabled men have educational qualifications which, combined with a period of training, would enable them to enter the higher professions and become doctors, solicitors, architects, chartered accountants, auctioneers, and so forth. So far," Mr. Bradley added, "we have not heard of any schemes of training that allow for disabled men entering them."

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RUSSIAN INTEREST IN COOPERATION

Members of All-Russian Central Union Visit Manchester, the Mecca of Cooperators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Manchester would seem to be the mecca of all cooperators, for from all parts of the world cooperative representatives have, for many months past, been rapidly following each other to the headquarters of the British Cooperative Wholesale Society.

The latest visitors are S. Shvetz, of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers Societies; G. G. Martynoff, chairman of the board of the Archangel Union of Cooperative Societies; Julius Proun, manager of the Commercial Department of the Vladivostok branch of the Central Union of Consumers Societies; Leo Rabinovich, D. Sc., and consulting engineer; and Bronislaw N. Finn. The object of their visit is to study the British cooperative system, and to arrange for an interchange of trade between their organizations and the English Cooperative Wholesale Society.

Piloted by Fred Crowther, the society's lecturer, the party made a tour of the huge central premises, which occupy two whole streets and a portion of two others, after which they visited the big productive works in the Manchester area, where they saw soap, candles, biscuits, jam, and pickles manufactured in large quantities. They displayed a keen interest in everything they saw, and asked a good many questions. Russian transport difficulties being very acute, the visitors made the most of their meeting with Mr. Royle, the traffic manager, to whom they listened with great attention while he explained the transport of the movement.

Questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Shvetz said that the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers Societies, which has branches in Christiania, Constantinople, Berlin, Helsingfors, Marseilles, New York, Paris, Shanghai, Stockholm, Warsaw, and Yokohama, represents 350 local unions, 25,000 societies, and 150,000 individual members. The All-Russian Central is the cooperative Wholesale Society for the whole of Russia, and between it and the individual members are individual societies, which are formed into district unions, which, in their turn, are formed into sectional unions, and again into regional unions, the whole being federated into the Central.

The turnover of the All-Russian Central, or the Centro-Sovz, for the year 1918 was 1,000,000,000 rubles, or £105,000,000, a figure which Mr. Shvetz pointed out must be considered in relation to the tremendous depreciation of the currency. In 1914 the turnover was £1,088,737, and in 1915 it was £2,400,000, the greatest advance being since the revolution. "That the money could grow in the way it has in spite of the allied blockade," said Mr. Shvetz, "is a proof of its vitality." Asked if the Bolsheviks gave the movement any assistance, Mr. Shvetz replied that it would be safe to say that they neither favored it nor disfavored it, but that they took advantage of it. The delegation showed no disposition to enter into political discussions on the state of their country, but while one of them said anything of a pro-Bolshevik nature, they were one and all anti-Kolchak.

VICEROY'S TOUR IN SOUTHERN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The Viceroy's tour has included a considerable area of Southern India. The end of November found the viceregal party in Bangalore. From Bangalore they proceeded to Mysore, visiting en route the magnificent scenery of the Western Ghats. Making Shimoga their headquarters, their Excellencies motored out to the Shiravati River, crossed the river on a raft, and camped in an open space on the other side. The party spent some pleasant hours exploring the jungle and visiting the Gersoppa Falls, returning to Shimoga on the evening of the following day.

The Viceroy received an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival at Mysore. His Excellency was met at the station by the Maharaja and Yuvaraj, the British resident and his staff. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired as he alighted from the train.

Replying to the toast of the Viceroy at the state banquet, His Excellency thanked the Maharaja for the hearty reception he had received, and for His Highness' appreciative remarks on his (Lord Chelmsford's) work in India. His Excellency added that if the changes introduced during his term of office proved to be to the benefit of India, he would be content. The Maharaja had given abundant proof that the confidence shown in him by the Imperial Government in restoring Mysore to the rule of its Maharajas had not been misplaced. In spite of war, the administration had continued to improve and develop. He alluded with approbation to the Maharaja's efforts on behalf of the education of women and the uplifting of the depressed classes.

No sooner was war declared than the Maharaja had placed at the disposal of the Government of India all the resources of his State, while his imperial service cavalry and transport corps were mobilized the following month. In Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Palestine the Maharaja's forces had acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of their State. Nor had Mysore State been backward in the matter of recruiting. It had provided nearly 5000 recruits, while money had flowed in a generous stream. In all, it had contributed toward the expenses of the great war the magnificent figure of nearly 2 crores of rupees. At the outbreak of the war with Afghanistan the Maharaja had again placed the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India.

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IMPERIAL BANK FOR INDIA IS PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—From as early a date as 1836, there have been from time to time schemes for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India. A proposal for a great banking establishment for British India was laid before the East India Company by an association of merchants, who suggested that such a bank would stabilize the monetary system, and be of assistance in the receipt of revenue, and the remittance of money to England. Later, schemes for developing the Bank of Bengal into a Bank of India, were frequently discussed. In 1867 a scheme for the amalgamation of the three presidency banks, was actually drafted by the secretary of the Bank of Bengal. The project, however, found no favor with the Viceroy of the day, Lord Mayo.

Now, in 1920, this question of the amalgamation of the three presidency banks, has come yet again to the front, and appears about to achieve accomplishment. The scheme has met with little if any opposition, indeed it has long been generally agreed that India has a very real need of a central bank. The single point of division has been, as to whether the creation of a state bank or the amalgamation of the three presidency banks into one institution, holding special relations with the government, would be the better scheme. Certain Indian politicians incline to the view that a state bank would give greater opportunities, under the reform scheme, to secure financial assistance for Indian industries. They argue that the local branches of a state bank would come under the control of the Provincial Governments, thus enabling Indian ministers to advise the Bank of Bengal as to advances to small industries, and shares to be allotted to Indian shareholders.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal bring many arguments in support of the amalgamation to the notice of their shareholders. According to a circular addressed to them "amalgamation is necessary, if the presidency banks are still to retain the paramount position which they have so long held." To quote the words of the circular again, "amalgamation is synonymous with strength." As a matter of fact, the shareholders are not likely to be difficult to convince. There is no room for doubt as to the advantages to the shareholders of unity, while, more important still, the benefit to the general community will be even greater. There will be every opportunity for a central bank to increase its branches, and India, at present, cannot have more branch banks than she requires. Indeed the list of advantages to be anticipated is too long to give in detail. To take the least rosy view of the matter, there may at least be anticipated for India equal advantages in the establishment of a state bank with those experienced by other countries, in which state banks have been successfully long in existence to prove their merit and stability.

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WOMAN'S VIEW OF LABOR CONGRESS

International Meeting Held in Washington Displayed Grati-fying Amount of Unanimity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, who has just returned from attending the International Labor Congress at Washington, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she was satisfied that a good start had been made, in spite of the unfortunate circumstances in which the congress had been held. It was greatly to be regretted that the United States had not been officially represented.

The very chilly reception the congress met with in Washington was, she thought, due chiefly to three things: President Wilson's condition, the attitude of certain senators, and the serious Labor position due to the strikes among the iron and steel workers and the coal miners. In some quarters, Miss Macarthur said, the congress was regarded as a gathering of Bolsheviks and Reds, whereas, as a matter of fact, a very conservative as well as a moderate element was also represented.

For once, she continued, the United States failed to live up to its reputation for magnificent hospitality, and with the exception of a trip to Washington's tomb the congress, as a body, was not entertained either by the government or by any public bodies.

Miss Macarthur has a high opinion of the women in the American Labor movement. They are, she says, most active and very enlightened, although they are not so well organized as in Great Britain. She referred with particular gratification to the amount of unanimity that had been displayed at the congress, saying that the congress had adopted a standard far in advance of anything that had yet obtained. Of course, she pointed out, it still remained to be seen what support the various governments were prepared to give to the reforms adopted when they were laid before them. She also referred to the advance made by the Asiatic countries, particularly Japan, in regard to hours of work, night work, and the employment of children.

Miss Macarthur was well satisfied with the part taken by women in the congress proceedings, although she was naturally disappointed that no woman had had the full status of a delegate. She herself, however, had voted on several occasions in place of the delegate, and had addressed the congress.

In connection with the appointment of women advisers to delegates at the congress, it is interesting to know that a Japanese woman who had been nominated by the Japanese Government, personally thanked Miss Macarthur for the part British women had taken in getting women represented. If it had not been for their action, she told Miss Macarthur, the Japanese Government would never have thought of sending a woman to the congress.

BRITISH NAVY'S FINE WORK IN THE BALTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Little has been published in Britain regarding the work of the British Navy in the Baltic. The first duties of the British naval force were to supervise the carrying out of the armistice terms; the evacuation of occupied provinces by the Germans, and to guard Riga and Libau against German attacks.

The strength of the British naval forces varied from time to time, but the average number of ships in these waters were as follows: Six or seven light cruisers, one destroyer flotilla—either the first, second, third, or twentieth—eight submarines, one monitor, three "P" boats, numbers 31, 33, and 40—besides depot hospital and fleet auxiliaries, C. M. B.'s, motor launches, and mine sweepers.

The Bolshevik naval forces comprised two dreadnaught battleships, two cruisers, six modern and four old destroyers, six submarines, and a number of minelayers and patrol boats.

Some idea of the severe conditions

under which this force worked may be gathered from the following facts: The British bases at Riga and Libau were frequently under shell fire; the advanced base at Biorko was within 20 miles of Kronstadt and liable to attack at any moment. The short and infrequent periods of rest gave no respite from the strain of war; vessels were always ready for steam at two hours' notice, and vigilance could never be relaxed. In the performance of their duties the "P" boats and their escorting destroyers had to skirt an enemy minefield, without the aid of landmarks or lights. There were frequent storms which reduced visibility to within 300 yards. The extreme cold caused depth charges and torpedoes to freeze. Rough weather on many occasions caused the ships to roll 60 degrees. Enemy submarines were active, and could dive under their own minefields to attack the British ships skirting their edges. In addition, the personal hardships were very great. When it is recalled that these operations took place at the end of a long and arduous war, the gallantry, endurance, and uncomplaining fortitude displayed by all ranks cannot be extolled too highly.

The commander-in-chief of the squadron, Rear Admiral Sir Walter F. Cowan, as Captain Cowan, commanded H. M. S. Zealandia until February, 1915, when he was appointed to H. M. S. Princess Royal as flag captain. On July 17 of the same year he hoisted his flag in H. M. S. Caladon as rear admiral commanding a first light cruiser squadron, which appointment he held until the end of the war. He was mentioned in Jutland dispatches and awarded a C. B. September 15, 1916, and was appointed A. D. C. to the King on October 23, 1917, and gazetted K. C. B. January 1, 1919.

PREMIER SUPPORTS ALLOTMENT HOLDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation from the National Union of Allotment Holders was received recently at 10 Downing Street, in connection with the matter of the eviction of allotment holders at the end of 1919. The union announces that it has now been informed by the Prime Minister that he has written to the Epping Forest Commissioners, who threatened to dispossess 2000 allotment holders at the end of December, proposing that the commissioners should reconsider their decision, and grant extended tenure.

In the course of his letter, Mr. Lloyd George points out that "the maintenance of food production is still very important, the plot-holders have had a difficult work in creating their garden plots, and it is only fair that they should have a little longer time in which to reap the full fruits of their labors, and the allotment movement is one which, for general social reasons, it is most desirable to encourage."

GERMANY'S CIVIL AVIATION POLICY

Government Subsidies Are Contemplated—Military and Civil Services to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The policy of Germany regarding civil aviation was specially referred to in the report recently issued by the British Air Ministry. Hitherto, it said, no definite policy has emerged, but certain aerial mail contracts have been granted, and all post offices in Berlin accept aerial letters for Munich, Vienna, Dresden, Leipzig, Weimar, Hamburg, Hanover, Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, and Duisburg, to which towns aerial mails are in operation. A fee of one mark per 20 grammes (about ¾ oz.) over and above the ordinary internal letter rate is charged.

Several passenger services have been operated more or less regularly, although it is understood that flying has had to be suspended temporarily owing to shortage of petrol. An airship service is carried out on alternate days between Berlin and Friedrichshafen (about 400 miles) for which 600 marks per passenger is charged; and it is hoped shortly to inaugurate airship routes between Berlin-Copenhagen, Christiania-Berlin and Stockholm. The Hamburg-America line is particularly interested in this new means of transport.

The following civil aerial policy is foreshadowed:

(1) That at first government assistance in the shape of subsidies will be necessary.

(2) That existing aerodromes and matériel will be retained, and privately owned aerodromes acquired by the state, thus forming a strong nucleus for civil aviation under government support and control.

(3) That a combine will be formed of all firms for working purposes, each firm to standardize a type, and all types to be approved by the government.

(4) That there will be cooperation between military and civil services.

(5) That propaganda will be employed especially in the state schools.

A number of influential companies have been formed, one of which will run six regular services from Cologne to Munich, Stuttgart, Basle, Hamburg, Berlin and Breslau; while another works in conjunction with the Zeppelin Company and the Hamburg-America line. Police patrols have been in existence for some time, and a network of these patrols is to be established throughout the country. In order to keep in touch with former service men, an Airmen's Union has been formed, with branches at Baden, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Frankfurt, and other centers; and a German Air Fleet Union, somewhat similar to the German Navy League, has been formed with the object of fostering national interest in aviation.



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THE "LITTLE MAN'S" FIELD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
They are not dwarfs, or Celtic fairies, or even bantam fighters, the little men of northern Texas. In fact, they are quite likely to be tall, gaunt, brown-faced cattlemen from the wind-swept ranges; traveling men taking a turn on their own; fliers lured from their near-by training camp to risk a "game" more thrilling than the air; shop-keepers, prize fighters—even women. For in the language of oil, which has a patois of its own, a little man may be of any size or shape or sex, so long as he is an independent investor or operator, outside the pale of the big corporations. There are little men in Texas today who can sign their checks for a million, but they made it for themselves in their own particular field, and were neither helped nor hindered by the octopus. How it happened that the little man beat out the big man and made good, is quite a story.

Eight months ago there was an ordinary little western town of a few thousand population just south of the Oklahoma border, called Burkburnett—with the accent on the burn. The town pump had been banished only a short time and the popular sport was still going down to the station to watch the train come in. There was one main street, with a row of small stores, and the garage where the rural Fords came in for the frequent rejuvenation made necessary by the local impression of what constituted a road. Its people were typical of the region—big-hearted westerners who had braved a long succession of droughts and sand storms without losing their faith in north Texas.

On July 26, 1918, the placid course of the small town was suddenly changed, and with it the lives of its people and of others outside, to the farthest parts of the country. Today you would never know there had been a town there. The place is stripped of everything but the bare necessities, which means solid earth to drill in, a shelter to sleep in—you may find half-a-dozen people lying on planks in a seven-by-nine tent—and a "joint," where you can eat when you have to.

A Forest of Derricks

For the rest, it is a forest of 80 or 90-foot derricks, called "rigs," in the store-fronted patios, with essential shacks, or shelters, or tents, spattered among them. Mixed with the heavy, monotonous grinding of the rotary is the hissing of the steam from hundreds of boilers, the shouts of the workers on the rigs, the grunts of trucks and autos, laboring over the rough ways. Into the pipe lines from 200 wells pours a stream of liquid gold, on its way to be exchanged for the solid metal of national currency. A million barrels a month means \$2,500,000, and nearly all of it goes into the pockets of little men.

The author of the sudden change in the destinies of Burkburnett is a former cattleman named Fowler. During the three years of drought which Texas, in common with most of the southwest, had passed through, he had seen his grazing ranges burn up in the fierce heat of the winds, his crops of wheat and cotton fail, and his assets dwindle.

Condemned by Geologists

To the west of the town there were rich oil fields, and to the south there were shallow wells. But the big companies had been over the ground with their high-priced geologists, and condemned it—and that is where the octopus failed. There was not, in fact, a single surface indication that oil was there. But Fowler was sure that there was oil under Burkburnett, whatever anybody said, and he determined to go down and get it. It was "wildcatting" of the wildest, of course, but after three years of ruined crops a man gets reckless.

The first thing to do, since he had no capital of his own, was to form a company. But this was not an easy thing to do, for not only was money scarce after the bad years, but his neighbors did not share his optimistic belief in the treasure beneath their feet. Fowler was not an easy man to refuse; it was claimed that his methods in selling the stock bordered on those of a highwayman. But there are many today who wish he had "treated them rough," and made them buy. As it was, people finally gave him the money, \$12,000, to get rid of him, and he started drilling on the northern outskirts of the town.

5000 Barrels a Day

On the crucial day already referred to, the Fowler well "came in," flowing better than 5000 barrels a day, and uncovering a pool that is conceded to be unusual. The first day's output paid for the well. More than that, it made of the entire town a potential oil field, and it made of every man who owned a house lot there a potential oil man. They could all start "even." The big fellows had let them slip through, and now they had their chance.

While the flush suction of the Fowler well was still greasing the cotton patches, nimble chaps from round about hastened to buy leases on town lots. Within a week the first small companies had been organized to drill on these lots, stock salesmen had dropped down from the clouds with blue prints in their hands, and several tall rigs were already in place.

Anyone who could get hold of a town site, or any of the outer blocks, or small additions, put on a company. Some had only half a block, a few secured acreage. A little fellow could handle a town lot where he could not possibly afford to lease acreage, and companies often started bravely in with a capital of less than \$20,000. And because the town had been owned by so many individuals, just so many individual leases could be made and companies formed.

Fifty of these small companies were

formed in the time it had taken Fowler to capitalize one. The "big fellows" still hung back, even after that. They said such an enormous flow from a 1700-foot well didn't look right; moreover, the oil was off-color; they expected it would turn to salt water before long. One wag predicted that

"game" is pretty likely to be the big loser, too. It is he who takes the big risks—big, that is, in proportion to his means. He stakes everything he has on a single well, and if that fails, he is "down and out."

Of course, every one for miles around has had the oil "fever." You

relative virtues of wildcat acreage in Lampasas and Nolan counties, and debating when the test now being made will "hit the sand." The barber forgets to urge a massage in his eagerness to impart a little scheme he has on foot to "put over" something big, if only he can just get a little

enough. The houses vacated by retiring townfolk are crowded to the limit. Any sort of shelter is at a premium. Long lines of tents, and of rough shacks have been put up to accommodate the men and their families. I have even seen a family with several children living in a covered wagon.



In a "boom" oil town—a forest of derricks, called "rigs"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the stockholders would soon wish to change the name of Burkburnett to "Dadburnett." So the little men had a good chance to get well established before the corporations finally made up their minds to venture in. They have since bought large tracts of acreage in the farms near by, and are trying to make up for lost time. They drill their wells with some consideration of the amount of territory it will drain; there are offsets, and the rights of one's neighbor are respected.

Very different are the methods of the rough ways. Into the pipe lines from 200 wells pours a stream of liquid gold, on its way to be exchanged for the solid metal of national currency. A million barrels a month means \$2,500,000, and nearly all of it goes into the pockets of little men.

Since the war is over and the Fuel Administration restrictions have been lifted, they have thrown caution to the winds, and have drilled on any piece of land that is big enough to hold a derrick. If there isn't room for the boiler on the drilling site, they set it in the street. Of course, all this will result in getting the oil out quicker, and at a much greater cost, than if the restrictions had been kept.

Burkburnett is not what they call a "spotted" field, but there have been "dusters," dry wells, there, in which little men have sunk their all. One has to be on the ground quite a while to hear about them, for it is the winners who are advertised, and not the losers. The little man in the oil

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never know when the girl who waits on your table at the café in Wichita Falls—the nearest town—or the milkman, or the boy at the garage, is going to turn out a capitalist, and refuse to serve you any longer. For every last one of them is "in oil." If they have to do without a winter overcoat, or pawn an engagement ring, they manage somehow to scrape together a hundred or so with which to play the "game."

It is amusing to hear these people talk, for they have the air of possessing the key to all knowledge in the world of oil. "Structures," "domes," "formations," "spudding in," "tight sand," "skidding the rig," are part and parcel of every parlor vocabulary all the way from Kansas City to Corpus Christi, multiplying as you get nearer the fields. It sounds strange, till you get used to it, to hear a couple of girls calmly discussing the

capital; he has "inside" information that a deep test is going to be put down and knows where he can "grab off a bunch" of acreage, and when the well commences to go down, sell off half the land for more than you paid for the whole thing, sir. Then, when the well "comes in—oh, boy!"

Varieties Seen

The dirty, greasy, unshaven object working on that derrick over there may have a bank account that would do credit to a Wall Street broker. Talk with him, and you will be surprised at his accent and his knowledge of the world—he may even be a fraternity brother from your own college; on the other hand, he may be a foreigner from some hiving ghetto in an eastern city, speaking broken English; or just "poor white trash." For rich and poor alike the living conditions in Burkburnett are bad

Sanitation there is none, and drinking water is scarce. The women take it all as a "game," and stand by their men with a fine sportsmanship. Whatever its shortcomings, though, the town, at least, has no shootings, for Texas went dry just before the boom.

When Wealth Comes

The first impulse of a man who "strikes it rich" seems to be to move over to Wichita Falls, 14 miles to the south, and buy a house. Clothes, furs, jewels, and motors come next, and then their imaginations balk. Life

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In spite of conditions that have brought about the scarcity of many lines of fine china, we shall offer, in this sale, the same great variety and unusual values that have made this event so looked-forward-to by many housewives of Chicago.

Beginning Monday,
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and continuing throughout the month of February, we shall offer over one hundred patterns of fine dinnerware, including French, English, Nippon and America's best makes, at

Discounts of
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These discounts apply to our entire line, ranging in price, regularly, from five to three hundred and forty-five dollars per set.

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It must be remembered that, in a sale offering such extraordinary values, some lines are sure to become depleted early.

Our preparations, however, are very extensive, and the choosing will be a profitable one throughout the month.

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For February we are displaying many new, smart designs in dinnerware, which offer a wide range both in selection and price.

Special for This Week—Burley's Garland— \$45
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The primary purpose of this sale is to introduce advance Spring and Summer styles to the O-G patrons. Its mission is also to promote business generally—to increase the O-G following through the appeal of unusual value-giving.

Twelve full months ago the material used in the manufacture of these O-G shoes was under contract—accordingly these present sale prices are exceptionally low—in fact, less than the present wholesale cost. By purchasing your Spring and Summer low shoes now you secure an appreciable saving of \$2 to \$6 on each pair.

Also consider the important fact that stocks are now most complete—you will have the pleasure of choosing from practically unlimited styles and sizes.

This is your opportunity to be FIRST with the LATEST—and at the same time avail yourself of savings that are vital these days of higher prices.

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CANADIAN TIMBER EXPORTS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NELSON, British Columbia—An indication of the extent to which lumber and timber products originating in the Keeney area are being diverted to the United States market, is furnished by the figures for the declared exports just issued by Norton F. Brand, United States Consul at Fernie, the Fernie consular district being practically coterminous with the Kootenay or eastern British Columbia. Timber and lumber exports from this district in 1918 were of a declared value of \$534,282, and in 1919 the volume had grown to \$1,720,936, or between three and four times as great. Three or four years ago, these exports were practically non-existent. In all timber products exported, according to Mr. Brand's figures, the valuation has materially grown over 1918. While, in the case of lumber, a slightly enhanced price has been obtained, the opposite is the case with the poles and piles, but nevertheless their export value has grown. The most striking figures are those for lumber and for cedar posts. The number of posts rose from 377,691 to 1,467,127, and their value from \$31,801 to \$119,519. The lumber exported rose from 12,247,656 feet to 48,565,191 feet, and its value from \$346,927 to \$1,437,669.

REVENUE SOURCES FOR CANADA

HAMILTON, Ontario—Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer, when in this city a few days ago, announced that new sources of revenue would be found for this province and that the present condition of the financial market and the exchange situation might lead to a campaign to raise money from among the people. "I have in mind the method of selling bonds over the counter to our own people. The Victory Loan campaigns have whetted the appetite of Ontario people for Canadian bonds, and the Provincial Government anticipates no difficulty in securing all the money needed for provincial requirements, as the credit of old Ontario stands higher than that of any other provinces."

LUMBER PRICE HIGH IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In common with all the other necessities of life, the price of lumber is soaring skyward in Canada and a new high-price record has been reached. The price now being asked for pine is \$125 per thousand feet, good siding inch, inch and a quarter and upward. Two-inch pine is also advanced \$5 per thousand, the advance for lumber generally ranging from \$5 to \$12 per thousand. Stocks, it is said, are lower at the present time than for many years past.

EFFECTIVENESS OF
FILM CENSORSHIP

Supporters of Proposed Massachusetts Law Say That Similar Measure in Other States Has Justified Claims Made For It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—State censorship of motion pictures in other states has proved so effective in the lessening of degrading films as to cause its continuance to be taken as a matter of course, according to statements from authoritative and prominent sources in those states, says the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures, which already has received the cooperation of over 170 state and local organizations in the promoting of the censorship bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature.

The committee on motion pictures has no little evidence showing that in Pennsylvania, for instance, exhibitors themselves have declared certain films greatly improved by the cuttings and recommendations of the censors, and it is reported that recently a producer expressed a similar opinion regarding a big film that had undergone the same sort of trimming. There are indications that in Pennsylvania there are at least the beginnings of constructive cooperation between the motion picture industry and the legal censorship board.

The motion picture standards proposed in the Massachusetts bill, much like those in Pennsylvania, are specified as follows: "These standards shall be such as will prevent the exhibition of films which are obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, or of such a character that their exhibition would incite to crime or tend to impair the health or corrupt the morals of children or of adults." The Massachusetts committee has found no manifestation that in Pennsylvania this view of what should not be in a film and the endeavor to maintain such a standard has in any way hurt the motion picture industry or deprived the public of amusement. The committee has failed to discover the grounds for such declarations as this: "If such a standard is maintained, no picture of interest to the masses of our people could be shown. You would have nothing worth while to offer your patrons."

People all over the State, in large groups, in small groups and as individuals, as soon as they have learned the character and purpose of the proposed measure, have risen to its support in a manner that is taken as significant of what the people have generally, though in a disorganized and quiet way, been desiring for some time, and waiting for an opportunity like the present to express it. At the State House there are signs that the bill for censorship of motion pictures is one of those most frequently referred to, each legislator daily getting many letters urging the passage of the bill.

Massachusetts exhibitors held a meeting yesterday in opposition to the measure, but there is a widespread hope that the exhibitors will realize that the bill is aimed to promote the production and showing of pictures rather than injure; that what is popularly demanded are films of a high standard, and it is being emphatically insisted that the value of films as a means of profit is greatly enhanced when the stupid things are left out, and that such eliminations will in no way devalue any play that is intrinsically worth while.

The National Board of Review has been the industry's answer to every censorship proposal from the public, but it has been quite generally felt that this board has not delivered the service called for; that state censorship is the one that does the work. During the first months of its undertaking the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures invited the industry to help find better means of censorship, but none was evolved; hence the present big movement for state censorship.

EFFORTS TO ENFORCE
VACCINATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Renewed efforts are being made to enforce a city ordinance which requires that every child shall show proof of vaccination before entering school. W. K. Weber, superintendent of city

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schools, acting under orders from Dr. C. V. Reynolds, city health officer, has issued the following instructions to the several school principals: "You will not admit to the city schools any children who do not present one of the following: first, a written statement signed by the parents permitting the school physician to perform the vaccination; second, a certificate signed by a physician of the city that vaccination has been performed, and third, show a scar of a successful vaccine operation." It is insisted upon by the local health officer in his instructions to Superintendent Weber that his orders must be strictly carried out and that opposition and complaints will be useless.

JOHN DRINKWATER
TALKS ON HIS PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—John Drinkwater, the English poet, made his much-discussed play, "Abraham Lincoln," the basis of a talk, in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, on the uselessness of mere sensationalism in modern life, and the power of enlightened idealism. And yet he said little or nothing about the play that has set people talking on both sides of the Atlantic. He emphasized the completeness with which the average newspaper, like the drama, seeks in sensation the chief interest and the principal satisfaction. There is a feeling everywhere that the sensational act, or event, is the main thing, and a constant striving to set it forth. The opportunity to explain the basis of action in moral character and high idealism is thrown aside as of little account. Yet the problems of the world are solved only by means of character and idealism. Character transcends the event. The character of Cromwell won an earlier fight for human freedom, as that of Lincoln won a later contest.

Mr. Drinkwater read a number of his poems, including "Mrs. Willow," "Riddle," "Elizabeth Ann," "The Vagabond," and others; and at the close of his talk read the summarizing choruses which, in the play, are put into the mouths of the two choristers.

Mr. Drinkwater's appearance was under the auspices of the English Speaking Union. He was introduced by Dr. H. Thayer, who made a brief address upon the purposes of the organization, to make the community of language a basis for the promotion of liberty and freedom.

OUTBREAK OF LABOR
UNREST IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica—Strikes have been numerous in this island during the last few weeks. The unrest has been most intense in Kingston, where labor is most congested, but it has also appeared in other parts of the island, both at the seaports and on sugar estates, and the plantations.

A strike of workers connected with the Electric Street Tramway, in Kingston, lasted one week. Accepting the increase of 2d. an hour provisionally, the men returned to work on New Year's Eve, pending the consideration of a conciliation board appointed by the government, Sir Leslie Probyn. The men want an increase of 3d. an hour. The company is willing to grant this only if it is allowed to increase the present 2d. fare to 3d.

The strike of waiters, chiefly at Myrtle Bank Hotel, proved an utter failure. The hotel has taken back a few individual men among the strikers, who asked to be reemployed, but it is understood, will not take back most of them.

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THEATERS

Boston Stage Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Miss Mary Young is cast for the title role of "The Outrageous Mrs. Palmer," a new comedy-drama by Harry Gribble, which is being presented at the Arlington Theater, Boston, with a special cast selected by John Craig. The piece has been given a special production on the strength of the interest it attracted at trial performances at the Arlington Theater last fall. It has for its central character a highly temperamental actress who follows her whim rough-shod over the feelings of everybody—relatives, acquaintances, and strangers alike—everybody except her adored son. Miss Young makes the actress a good figure of comedy in the first two acts, and carries off satisfactorily the emotional breakdown of the woman when report comes from France that her son has been killed in the war. In the last act, however, the report is proved to have been false. Mrs. Palmer has had a great deal to do with his recovery in a French hospital, and with his reunion with his fiancée, from whom the mother had jealously aided in estranging him on the eve of his departure for France. The present cast includes Miss Cora Witherspoon, Miss Eugenie Blair, Rupert Lumley, Miss Betty Barnicoat, Keith Ross, Charles Bickford, Miss Minna Gale Haynes, Miss Miriam Doyle, and John Craig.

"Bab," a dramatization by Edward Childs Carpenter of a Mary Roberts Rhinehart story, is to be presented at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston, on the evening of February 16.

British Cinema Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Among the most interesting films seen in London recently were those picturing the Prince of Wales' Canadian and American tour. The films showing his unprecedented welcome in New York arrived here about the same time as the Prince himself. They were immediately released for public exhibition. The Canadian pictures include all the principal incidents in his 10,000-mile tour. So far they have been exhibited twice in public, at two performances at the Royal Albert Hall, in aid of certain hospital funds in which the Prince is specially interested. Practically the whole of the Royal Family were present at one of these performances.

Apart from the obvious warmth of the welcome tendered the Prince in the cities and wilds of the Rockies, the film shows all the little characteristics which have helped to endear him to the people, and which are apparently recognized as a subject for chaff among his brothers and sister. Princess Mary and Prince Albert were specially amused at his well-known

habit of nervously fingering his tie, and they laughed with sympathetic understanding when he was seen twisting his gloves into knots when called upon to make a speech. The party in the royal box were not alone in thoroughly enjoying these intimate glimpses of the Prince during his great tour. The views of the country through which he traveled could not fail to be interesting. With the additional attraction of one of the most engaging personalities in the world as the central figure, the film undoubtedly ranks among the most notable triumphs of cinematography.

So far as picture producing in England is concerned, there has been a considerable improvement both in content and technique during the last few months. Two films from the Hepworth studios are especially noteworthy: Temple Thurston's story, "The City of Beautiful Nonsense," produced by Henry Edwards, and "The Forest on the Hill," an adaptation of Eden Phillpotts' novel, directed by Cecil Hepworth. Both set a high standard of artistic production. Some wonderful photographic effects were secured in Venice for the Thurston play, in which Henry Edwards and Christie White take the leading parts. "The Forest on the Hill" is to be found on Dartmoor, where all the exterior scenes were photographed. They provide as beautiful a series of English scenes as has ever been shown on the screen. The acting, too, is very good. James Carew plays one of the principal parts with Alma Taylor as the leading woman.

PACKERS' COMPACT
UNDER SCRUTINY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—William Kent, candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of United States Senator from California, has arrived in his home State and begun an active state-wide campaign. The Republican candidate will run against James D. Phelan (D.), whose term expires this year.

In outlining some of the issues upon which he will place emphasis in his campaign, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Kent said that he will give a great deal of attention to the Kenyon Bill, of which he was part author and which provides for government regulation of the packing industry, for he does not believe that the so-called dissolution of the meat trust removes the danger of monopoly in that industry.

NEW PRESIDENT IN HONDURAS
SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, who was elected President of the Republic of Honduras in October last, was inaugurated on Monday. Throughout Honduras the occasion was celebrated as a fête day.

HEALTH GUARANTEE
ACT IS CONDEMNED

Report to National Civic Federation Says English Law Has Proved Unsatisfactory to Doctors, Labor, and Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The benefits forecast to result from national health insurance in England have not materialized, and there is a general condemnation of the British National Health Insurance Act, according to Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, who after five months' personal investigation into the operation of the act in England, Scotland, and Ireland has made a report to the National Civic Federation.

Dr. Hoffman found that the act was condemned by insurance authorities as an unsound insurance measure; by medical authorities as an unsound method of medical relief; by pharmaceutical authorities, as an unsatisfactory method of drug administration; by Labor leaders as contrary to the best interests of the Labor element; by large employers of labor as a menace to productive industry; by the organized medical profession as opposed to the best interests alike of panel practitioners and those who limit themselves to private practice; by public health authorities as of no value in the furtherance of public health measures; by authorities in philanthropy as not rendering satisfactory aid and assistance to those whose needs are most urgent.

When the act went into effect, Dr. Hoffman said, the social condition of British wage earners had made enormous progress during half a century. Wages had increased and hours of labor had been diminished. Child labor had been measurably decreased, and conditions affecting the employment of women in industry had been improved. Industrial mishaps were less common, and the general health of the population had shown great improvement.

But the act had not raised the standard of progress, he said. The fundamental error of the act was to underrate the voluntary form and to

establish a subsidized system of relief, and it had been proved that national health insurance did not promote public health.

It was probably safe to assume that not fewer than 50,000 persons, directly or indirectly, paid or unpaid, were required to meet the basic administrative necessities of the act. The ill-defined provisions regarding medicines and appliances were disastrous failures. There had come into existence a complicated system of drug pricing and checking involving the handling and rehandling of not far from 30,000,000 prescription accounts a year.

BARGE LINE GETS
TERMINAL WHARFAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The government-owned barge line operating on the Mississippi River has been given 900 feet of wharf space on the 2000-foot wharf at the army supply depot here, while a similar space in the large warehouse at the supply depot is to be turned over to the barge line for storage purposes.

Theodore Brent, traffic manager of the barge line, announced that this arrangement is only temporary, and does not interfere with the government's announced plan to build a \$750,000 barge line terminal at New Orleans. The barge line has proved a great success and is now handling about 25,000 tons of freight a week between St. Louis and this city.

NEWARK PUTS BAN ON
SHAKESPEARE PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—In spite of the fact that 99 per cent of the school-teachers in Newark are reported to be in favor of retaining Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" as a textbook in the Newark schools, the instruction committee of the Newark Board of Education has ratified the action of the board of examiners, and the work is barred. "The Merchant of Venice" will be retained in the curriculum of the junior college, but none of the high school or elementary school pupils will study it in class. The barring of the play is the result of a complaint made by a Hebrew organization.

MR. MC CALL DEFENDS
FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts, speaking at a reunion of members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, declared for unrestricted freedom of speech. In a tribute to the members of the convention, he said:

"You certainly did nothing that would make possible that travesty upon representative government which is being witnessed today in one of the greatest states of the Union. Neither have you given the slightest sanction in principle to that evil brood of sedition bills now pending in Congress, and threatening the liberties of the American people."

"To prevent in America the thing that happened in Russia, some of our stage patriots are proposing the very thing that has brought chaos there. 'Not merely the theoretical right, but the practice of free speech has been one of the chief glories of Massachusetts. We have recognized the right of expression for all sections of our population, for what are called the slum wards of the cities, as well as for Harvard and our other colleges.'"

LYNCHING DECLARED
NEVER JUSTIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—There is no state or section of the country where the interest or protection of society demands or justifies the substitution of lynching for the orderly processes of the courts in the enforcement of law. This is the opinion of Emmet O'Neal, former Governor of Alabama, who has been active in the national movement against lynching.

If necessary for the elimination of lynching, Mr. O'Neal favors an amendment to the United States Constitution which would give the federal government power to handle the situation instead of the states.

"Lynching has grown until it has become a national evil, a blot upon our national life and a shameful reproach to our civilization," Mr. O'Neal declared. "It is a horrible and inexcusable wrong for which the whole country must bear its just share of responsibility."

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Soft Finish Silvertone Coatings

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in the new colors for spring, including several attractive shades of navy blue, in the 50-inch width, \$6 yard.

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Toile de laine, a new fabric of homespun texture, splendid for spring coats and suits, in such colors as ormond, grotto, filbert, pistache, pigskin and twine, in the 54-inch width, \$7.50 yard.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

QUIET CONDITION OF SHOE MARKET

Restricted Output of Footwear Limits Business Considerably—Prices of Hides and Leather Still Hold Firm

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston shoe market has settled into a quiet period of routine work which generally follows the semi-annual visit of the buyers. There is little doing as the factories are running below capacity. Hope of increasing the output of footwear this season is practically given up.

Much of the business looked since January 1 is subject to price adjustment when the time comes for passing the tags into the cutting room, which shows how carefully shoes are being figured.

The absence of radical changes in the style of footwear is an economic feature and a very desirable one in the circumstances. Only the stage last and pattern has been adopted, and that is ordered with caution by the wholesale buyers.

The late advance in packer hides firmly all last week, and was conspicuous in winter pull-offs. The supply of last fall's native hides is nearly, if not all, sold, so buyers will have little to select from except in winter grubby stock, and the presumption is that prices will rule higher than is generally the case for such hides.

Leather Market
All grades of leather are moving well and prices are holding up to last week's quotations. Advances of from two to three cents are claimed to have been obtained, but are thought to be exceptional.

Sole leather is in good demand. Dealers say the market has not advanced, but they are confident that the advance in hides will be reflected in the finished stock if the price of the latter holds.

Side upper leather recovered part of the January decline, all grades, from the prime to the choicest, moving up just enough to show strength. Although buyers are the alert for bargains, they are averse to foregoing quality, therefore the call is for dependable leather at market prices.

Demand for Calfskins
Calfskins continue firm in price, the only notable change being found in the lower grades of blacks. Choice colors, and blacks as well, still command high prices, and the supply is kept low by a steady demand. Interviews with some of the larger buyers show that the market is strong, with prospects good enough to discount any anticipation of a serious drop in values during the spring run of business.

Glazed kid dealers report no change in prices, supply, or cost of raw stock. Prime kid is bringing from \$1 to \$1.25. The top grades, selling around \$1.50, are absorbed by a few, who keep such stock well sold up. Skins below \$1 are fairly plentiful, partly because they then meet the competitive Calabretta stock, which is of fine tannage and free of scars.

SLUMP CONTINUES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Yesterday afternoon a further slump was recorded in foreign exchange rates. Italian was quoted at the extraordinary figure of 17.50 for cables and 17.52 for checks. Belgian exchange 14.25-14.27. France 14.35-14.37. Sterling demand 3.33 1/2. Marks 108.

Closing quotations were: Sterling 60-day bills 3.31 1/2, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.31 1/2, commercial 60-day bills 3.30 1/2, demand 3.34 1/2, cables 3.35 1/2. France demand 14.37, cables 14.35. Belgian francs demand 14.39, cables 14.37. Lire demand 17.22, cables 17.20. Marks demand 1.07, cables 1.09.

Government bonds were weak, railroad bonds heavy. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 5. Call money easy, high 14, low 14, ruling rate 14, closing bid 13, offered at 14, last loan 14, bank acceptances 5 1/2. Mercantile paper 6 per cent.

AMERICAN BRASS ELECTS OFFICERS

WATERBURY, Connecticut—At the twenty-first annual meeting of stockholders of the American Brass Company at Waterbury, Connecticut, yesterday, C. F. Brooker retired from the presidency of the company and became chairman of the board.

The board of directors was increased from 15 to 19. The former directors were reelected, and G. N. Allen, F. L. Brennan, W. A. Cowles, and A. M. Dickinson were elected to fill the new places on the board. J. P. Elton was elected vice-chairman of the board and first vice-president. John A. Coe was elected to succeed Mr. Brooker as president. C. P. Hollister becomes treasurer and E. H. Yates secretary.

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NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can & Fdry	136 1/2	136 1/2	135	135 1/2
Am Int Corp	107 1/2	107 1/2	106	106 1/2
Am Smelt	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Am Sugar	134	134	133	133 1/2
Am T & T	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Am Woolen	150 1/2	150 1/2	149	149 1/2
Arcturion	60 1/2	60 1/2	58	58 1/2
Atchafalpa	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
A & W I	163	163	157	157 1/2
Baldwin Loco	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
B & O	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Beth Steel B	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Can Pac	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Cent Leather	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Chandler	137 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
C. M. & St P	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chino	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Corn Products	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Cruible Steel	220	220	210	210 1/2
Cuba Cane	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	83	83	81 1/2	81 1/2
End Johnson	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Gen Motors	304 1/2	304 1/2	292	292 1/2
Goodrich	76 1/2	76 1/2	75	75 1/2
Insulation	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Paper	82 1/2	82 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Kennecott	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Marine	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Marine pfd	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Mex Pet	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Middle	49	49	47 1/2	47 1/2
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y Central	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N Y N H & H	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
No Pacific	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Pan Am Pet	92	92	89 1/2	89 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Penn	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierrefort	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
U S Ind Alco	106 1/2	106 1/2	101	101 1/2
U S Rubber	127 1/2	127 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Max Motor	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Royal Dutch N Y	107 1/2	107 1/2	104	104 1/2
Sinclair	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Southern Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Studebaker	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Texas Co	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Texas & Pacific	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Transcont Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Union Pacific	122 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
U S Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U S Realty	50 1/2	50 1/2	49	49 1/2
Utah Copper	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Wilby-Owens	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Worthington Pump	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Total sales 1,085,400 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	98.20	98.22	98.00
Lib 4 1/2	91.26	91.26	91.10
Lib 5 1/2	90.91	90.91	90.80
Lib 6 1/2	91.48	91.48	91.30
Lib 7 1/2	90.32	90.32	90.10
Lib 8 1/2	90.68	90.68	90.50
Lib 9 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 10 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 11 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 12 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 13 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 14 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 15 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 16 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 17 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 18 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 19 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 20 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 21 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 22 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 23 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 24 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 25 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 26 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 27 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 28 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 29 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 30 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 31 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
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Lib 41 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 42 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
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Lib 56 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
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Lib 58 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
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Lib 72 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 73 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 74 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 75 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 76 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 77 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 78 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
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Lib 89 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 90 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 91 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 92 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 93 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 94 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 95 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 96 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 97 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 98 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 99 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40
Lib 100 1/2	90.60	90.60	90.40

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1921	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1929	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1937	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	8 1/2	8 1/2
Allied Packers	27	32
Amer Safety	12 1/2	12 1/2
Arizona Silver	2	4
Carib Synd	39	40
Chalmers Motors	5	5
Cities S Banks Cfs	42	42 1/2
Cong Copper	4 1/2	4 1/2
Corden & Co	9	9 1/2
Emerald	14 1/2	15
General Motors (new)	30 1/2	31
Hendee Manfg	13	15
Houston Oil	115	120
Ind Packing	16 1/2	17
Island Oil	5 1/2	5 1/2
Irvin Oil	30	34
Marconi	5	5 1/2
Merritt	20 1/2	20 1/2
Midwest Refining	159	162
Ohio Body	34	36
Pearles	42	47
Retail Candy	15	15
Salt Creek	52 1/2	53 1/2
Stimms Petrol	48 1/2	48 1/2
Submarine Boat	14	14 1/2
Texas Co (new)	48	50
Texas Ranger	1	1 1/2
White Oil	33 1/2	33 1/2

GOLD TO SOUTH AMERICA

NEW YORK, New York—It is estimated that about \$17,000,000 in gold was withdrawn yesterday for shipment to South America, mainly for Argentina. The gold shipped offsets the amount of exchange needed, which could not be bought in the market at the difference of 102 to 102 1/2 on sales of grain and other commodities furnished by that country.

INDIA COTTON CROP

NEW YORK, New York—Advices from Calcutta say that the third cotton forecast for India places the acreage at 22,186,000 acres, compared with 19,677,000 acres. The latest forecast puts the India cotton yield at 5,668,000 bales, compared with 3,282,000 at the corresponding forecast last year.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE TRANSVAAL

More Attention Being Given to the Crushing of Low-Grade Ore—Better Opportunities Proposed for Native Labor

LONDON, England—Many of the gold mines of the Transvaal are now crushing a good deal of the low-grade ore which, during the war period, they were compelled to disregard owing to the necessity to pay expenses. This line of action was frankly recognized as being a bad one. Picking out the eyes of a mine is a policy against which all mining engineers of repute consistently set their faces, but doubtless there was necessity for it if the mines were to be kept going at all during the war. As is well known, a number of the South African gold-mining companies were forced to suspend operations altogether, the difficulties of obtaining labor, stores, explosives, and material all combining to render costs so high as to give some managers no alternative but to shut down and await better times.

Disappointed Shareholders

Already certain of the mines have reopened, and the removal of the ban on the price of gold has enabled the reentry of a number into the ranks of producers. At the same time, the owners of gold-mining shares have failed, up to the present, to derive any benefit from the much-advertised premium, as it is called over the war price of the metal, and it will not be until the end of the current six months that any real improvement can occur in the dividends distributed. The latest returns from the Witwatersrand tend somewhat to discourage the glowing estimates which have been formed, even in this respect. For the figures show, as already mentioned, that managers are freely directing their attention to the low-grade stuff, the crushing of which is certainly sound policy from the austere point of view, but which is unlikely to win much favor in the eyes of shareholders who have been looking forward to substantially increased dividends next July and August.

Native Labor Question

The question of recruiting native labor for the mines is one of keen interest, not only in South Africa, but in other parts of the world, where gold is produced, and also to humanitarians at large. It is common knowledge that during the last few years, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy some of the adverse conditions under which the natives are employed in underground working. The proposal now is put forward that

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JOSEPH G. STRAUS, Asst. Cashier and Trust Officer

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, February 2, 1920.

O'F COURSE I went to see the Harvard Prize Play. My seat cost \$3.50, a severe price for an evening's entertainment which did not begin until a quarter before nine. I had to go. Like all literary persons I was aware that this play by Rachel Barton Butler, called "Mamma's Affair," had issued from the class of Professor George Pierce Baker, of Harvard. Last year Oliver Morosco offered a prize and a production for the best play produced by a member of Professor Baker's class during the term. Miss Butler was the winner. Another play was also in the running for the prize—"Mom," by Edward Oliver Martin. When one of the judges expressed disappointment that Mr. Martin's play had not been chosen, Professor Baker replied: "It would make no difference. 'Mom' was also written by Miss Butler. She used 'Edward Oliver Martin' as a pen name."

HOW much the Harvard class helped Miss Butler I do not know. She was in it from 1915 to 1917; but it was certainly owing to the class that this delightful play saw the light. It is a real comedy of manners; it lifts the stage toward the realm of literature. Witty, concise, well shaped, with a message that is as amusing as it is pertinent, it was hard to believe that so finished a theatrical product was written by a novice. I now learn that Miss Butler is not a novice. She has been writing plays for 10 years, and acting as a semi-professional stage director. But it was the Harvard class that gave the play opportunity. Perhaps more. A dramatic class at a great University is a new thing to me. I look forward to seeing an article by Professor Baker describing how he conducts a class which turns out a play described by an eminent critic as "probably the most brilliant comedy for the year." Success spells success. I read that Miss Butler has signed a contract whereby she gives her entire production of plays to Mr. Morosco for the next five years.

THE prospects of the literary drama are good. I have great hopes for the "Unnamed Society" of Manchester formed "to produce and foster original art." Very satisfactory is the success of Drinkwater's "Lincoln," and the news that he is writing a play with General Lee as hero, and others centering about Mary Queen of Scots and John Brown. Wide scope there! W. B. Yeats, and St. John Ervine, the author of "John Ferguson," have lately arrived in America to lecture on poetry and the drama. I wish Irish poets and dramatists would, in interviews, leave the Irish question alone. You cannot clear a muddle by pouring more muddle into it. At the end of one of his interviews St. John Ervine said something that interested me—that the American writers who have made a great impression upon him are Ernest Poole, author of "The Harbor," Theodore Dreiser, Joseph Hergesheimer, and Winston Churchill.

ALL the British visitors have nice things to say about books by American authors. Perhaps some of them have been reading the charming paper in Scribner's by Prof. Brander Matthews on the question asked by Sydney Smith in the Edinburgh Review just a century ago, "Who Reads an American Book?" Yet in 1920 American literature had well begun. The last part of Irving's "Sketch-Book" was issued in 1820. Bryant's "Poems" appeared in 1821, and 1820 saw Fenimore Cooper's "Spy." Before these came Joel Barlow's "Columbiad" and Timothy Dwight's "Conquest of Canaan," possibly now forgotten, "magniloquent epics," to quote Professor Matthews, "deliberately composed to supply a mighty nation with poems commensurate with its magnitude." The fashion in American books of today seems to run to titles of one word. I note "Bedouins," "Prejudices," "Septicisms," "Prefaces," "Introductions," "Images." One of the best short titles was Max Beerholm's "More," which he gave to his second book.

WHO is Jeannette Derby? I liked her poem on Edward Adam Kramer's Trees, which appeared in The Evening Sun. It begins:

There is a man who paints a tree,
From his own mind's magic . . .

I liked, too, very much, her poem on Donne, which was also published in The Sun. It begins:

All day I've been with Donne,
And now that day is hours gone,
My soul leans yearning after him.

It is satisfactory, also pleasant, to find a writer reaching out toward Donne in a New York evening newspaper.

AND it is satisfactory, also pleasant, to find the Poet Laureate of England guarding jealously the English tongue. He is the moving spirit of "The Society for Pure English," recently formed. Two tracts, propaganda for the society, have been issued by the Clarendon Press. The second is "On English Homophones," by Robert Bridges. Let us may have forgotten what a homophone is (I had) it is a word having the same sound as another, but differing in meaning. Isaac Taylor remarked: "We have in English, the four homophones—rite, write, right, and wright." We are counseled by "The Society for Pure English" to lessen the number of homophones.

THIS New York Tribune, in its way, is also trying to keep our English pure and simple. In appealing to its readers for a "party plank" of 100 words only, it remarks: "There are only 298 words in the Ten Commandments, 69 in the Lord's Prayer, 257 in the vital part of the Declaration of Independence, and 297 in

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. If these platforms for the whole human race could be told in so few words, 100 words are ample for a party plank."

True. No, in spite of the advertisements, I shall not subscribe for "La Follette's Magazine," containing the Senator's editorials. When will these world-setting-right people, each with a party panacea, understand that all we want in all countries, at the head of affairs, are simple men of character and vision, governed by Principle. Lincoln was such a man.

AMONG the new books I should like to read are: "South," by Sir Ernest Shackleton. Because I am sure that this simple narrative of a splendid failure is well worth reading. Ardor and endurance! Some are for the South Pole, but give me the hill towns of Italy.

"The Advancing Hour," by Norman Hapgood. Because I have read a chapter of it in The New Republic called "The Storm Cellar." I, who want to read all sides, want more of such writing. "Free Air," by Sinclair Lewis. Because although "only a novel," the author seems to have caught space into his tale and the far horizon of the northwest.

A CAUSERIE

To some, Italy bears a faint reek of its corruption; to others it blows sweet grasses and morning roses; wrapped in sunlight and centuries, it is a saint to some and a sinner to others. So much so, that one sometimes asks whether there be any real Italy at all. One's view can be corrected if it be remembered that the Mediterranean basin has been the cradle of East and West, that the foundation of Italian thought is Latin, which in turn is Greek, which in turn flows from the almost endless stretches of the Orient. If to these considerations we add a long misrule by emperors, kings, popes, and dukes, an ancient tradition of physical beauty, a climate that tends to dull man's instinct of activity and if we remember that the conventional pride in Roman glory has hindered Italy more than it has helped, we can judge more fairly a nation where achievements in the last century were nothing less than tremendous. It is the almost inexhaustible picture of the historic that has made of Italy a dangerous subject for writers of history and fiction alike. They have glugged their eyes with color until they can distinguish none, but meantime, the Italian people have done their daily work, quite unmindful of the curiosity-shop that the stranger has built for them.

It is difficult to determine the exact view in which Shakespeare held Italy when he wrote "John Inglesant." It is not a triptych that he has painted, but it has two folding parts, an English and Italian; the hero is at once a diplomatist, a lay theologian, a cavalier, a man of the world and a good Englishman, who never becomes Italianate and yet nearly so becomes, saving himself at last by thrusting away revenge and its base passions. The period of the story shows an Italy left by the Council of Trent and the Thirty Years War, an Italy such as the modern observer can scarcely conceive. We pace with Inglesant beneath the cypress and the ilex, feel the soft touch of moonlight, hear the velvet booming of the bells of Florence, be charmed and almost awed, then shudder as the faint dirge of Vittoria Corombona comes walling down the wind. From the frescoes in a Pompeian house to the latest swooning saint of Baroque art, we have painted effigies, soulless eyes meaning and saying naught but a dry dreariness that saddens and affronts. There are a dignity and strength about Inglesant that make us think of him that wrote "Il Penseroso" and we can see John's tall figure in the press; invariably courteous, thinking much and enjoying much; never quite tranquil within, Inglesant was a man moved by spiritual things and also by an intellectual luxury but half confessed. The Jesuits whose company he sought, were more candid with Inglesant than he was with himself. They virtually told him that they wanted an instrument and that if he could not understand what that meant they would not be so discourteous as to waste his time.

Like so many characters above the common that have sought a religion of pomp and authority, yet one that shall be lovely in the spiritual graces, what Inglesant thought was an inability to reconcile the material with the spiritual, was really a gentle discontent that the spiritual could never be reconciled with the material. It is a dilemma often experienced and seldom acknowledged. But we can never understand a man like Inglesant, unless we remember that he moved in a world of magnificent embellishment. He knew great dignitaries; a diplomatist, he knew palaces and noble gardens; he knew the glitter of arms, loved music, and light of candles on marble; he was, in fine, a man whose lines were cast in the home of the Renaissance, the faint echoes of which still sounded about him. We cannot ask a man with such surroundings and in such society to look at things as would a Scotch Covenanter in a wet plaid.

Shorthouse called his book a philosophical romance, but can it not rather be called a theological romance, aided by the colors of the historical novel? His scenes, though often vivid and picturesque, are more architectural than graphic and lack the feeling of the great romance writers. The book, whether Shorthouse intended or not, contrasts the thought of the north with that of the south, it works in masses of effect. So far it is philosophical, but in confounding metaphysics with the refinements of conventional religion, it becomes theologian and quite shifts its plane. We feel this

as one scene after another is unfolded to us and we suffocate like men in a dream. It is no mere apostrophe when we cry out, "Blow, northern winds, upon the sick fancy imprisoned between walls itself has sought!"

"John Inglesant" must pay the penalty of its excellence and the critic must remind us that the times have changed. Granted that the roots of the old civilizations are not all pulled up, we can still be glad that pirates no longer swarm the Mediterranean. Aphrodite has still her excuses, but she must away. The Podesta has gone and Pan reads the newspapers; the air is pure and there are more books. Italy has given us Mazzini and Cavour and the gift should not be forgotten.

A DIGNIFIED TRANSLATION

"The Song of Roland," translated by C. K. Scott Moncrieff, with an Introduction by G. K. Chesterton and a note on Technique by George Saintsbury. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

"The Song of Roland" is one of the greatest pagan epics, if not the greatest, in the world's literature. It is full of every splendid nobleness to which humanity is heir, except that particular nobleness which was taught and practiced by the founder of Christianity. There is passionate devotion in it, and love of friends, and simplicity, and singleness of purpose; but of the love of enemies, and mercy, and reverence, there is no trace. For the men of Saragrace there is either immediate conversion, or hanging, burning, and slaughtering. The hearts of Charlemagne and his vassals burn with desire for right; but they burn as do the hearts of high-souled savages, and not of Christian knights.

There can be little but praise for the way in which Captain Scott Moncrieff has carried out the superlatively difficult task of rendering the great epic into English. The combination of rugged dignity and breathless speed which is characteristic of the original has been reproduced with astonishing success; and very rarely, indeed, does the simplicity of phrasing take on a self-consciousness which mars it. Once the reader has got used to the assonance, it falls into its proper place, almost as perfectly in this version as in the original. As regards the whole poem that union of movement and completeness which rhyme or blank verse could never give. Pace Professor Saintsbury, we found even the penultimate assonance undisturbing.

There are only two small points of criticism which we would make. Very occasionally, where the assonance becomes also rhyme, a jingle results which is out of keeping with the dignity of the rest—as in *laisse* CVII: Then Oliver has drawn his mighty sword As his comrade had bidden and implored.

In one or two places also there are unpleasant Shakespearean echoes which by troubling the reader hold up the rush of the epic. The worst is on page 59:

"That horn," the King says, "hath a mighty strain"

Not should a line begin "On such a night," or the phrase "No son of woman born," start out from the context. But it would be churlish to end on a note of criticism. English literature has been permanently enriched by the service rendered it by Captain Scott Moncrieff; and although no quotation can be adequate, some idea of the quality of the translation may be given by these two perfect lines:

But my great one, my offspring I broke;
Fallen from it the crystal and the gold.

And by the "laisse" which tells of the passing of Oliver, of which these are the last few lines:

"To do this thing, my comrade, did you mean?
This is Rollanz, who ever held you dear;
And you mistrust was ever us between."
Says Oliver, "How can I hear you speak;
I see you not: may the Lord God you keep!"

I struck you now: and for your pardon plead.
Answer Rollanz: "I am not hurt, indeed;
I pardon you, before God's Throne and here."

Upon these words, each to the other leans;
And in such love you had their parting seen.

ON TALKING WITH GREAT PEOPLE

Adventures in Interviewing. By Isaac F. Marcossow. New York: John Lane Company. 3s.

Mr. Marcossow's book is an interesting amplification and exemplification of the rather ordinary, though important, remark that "the busiest men in the world are the men who find time to do everything." The busier some men are the more time they have to do what they want to do. No one discovers this more readily than the interviewer. Filled with personal details as it is, such as of Lord Northcliffe's early morning rising and Kerensky's manner of dress, it represents throughout one ideal of modern journalism, to play up the trivial in order to make great people seem human. It is a curious kind of acquaintance, after all, that the master-interviewer has with the celebrities of his time. He lunches with them, listens to them sympathetically, lures them on to say what is in them, and, with it all, has or seems to have little or no opinion of his own.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Memories. By Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1 guinea net.

It was inevitable that the silence of the Silent Service should be broken after the conclusion of war, but the method of this breaking came, no doubt, as a surprise to the public whose outlook had been dulled by five years of cumulative wonder. "Surprise," quotes Lord Fisher, "the path and marrow of war." Accordingly, in September of last year, the campaign opened with a series of letters and articles in The Times signed by Lord Fisher, pithy in substance, and in style startlingly reminiscent of one of the most notable characters in English literature.

"Idiot," said the Queen. . . . "May it please Your Majesty," said Two in a very humble tone, "going down on one knee as he spoke, 'we were trying'—"

"I see," said the Queen. . . . "Off with their heads!" and the procession moved on. . . . But in justice to Lord Fisher it must be said that these fore-runners give a poor idea of the scope and value of the book, which they heralded. "Memories," when considered apart from The Times articles, which are included in it, presents few of the faults of taste and style which made it impossible to regard the excerpts otherwise than as humorous and egotistical. The leading themes of the book are a better indication of the writer's character and work, and it is by these that he should rather be judged. Very greatly to the fore amongst these themes Lord Fisher places the development of the English-speaking bond.

"Americans," he says, "are my very best friends. . . . A charming company of American gentlemen came on July 4 to Admiralty House at Bermuda, to celebrate Independence Day. I got my speech in before them! I said George Washington was the greatest Englishman who ever lived! England had never been so prosperous thanks solely to him as since his time and now! because he taught us how to associate with our fellow-countrymen when they went abroad and set up house for themselves! And that George Washington was the successor of that magnificent conception of John Bright in his speech of the ages when he foretold a great commonwealth—yes, a great federation—of all those speaking the same tongue—that tongue which is the 'business' tongue of the world as it expresses its freer words than any other language what one desires to convey."

Many chapters are given up either wholly or in part to discussion and correspondence relative to Lord Fisher's life work in the expansion and mechanization of the fleet. "Two immense episodes are doing Damocles over the navy just now (1910). . . . We pushed them over the precipice about water-tube boilers, the turbine, the dreadnaught, the scrapping (of ships that could neither fight nor run away), the nuclear crews, the restriction of the fleet, etc., etc. In each and all it was 'Athanasius contra mundum,' but each and all a magnificent success; so also these two waiting portents full of immense developments."

"I. Oil engines and internal combustion. . . . The second is that this democratic country now stand 99 per cent, at least, of her naval officers being drawn from the 'Upper Ten.' It's amazing to me that anyone should persuade himself that an aristocratic service can be maintained in a democratic state. The true democratic principle is Napoleon's: 'La carrière ouverte aux talents.' . . . It is essentially a political question rather than a naval question proper. . . . I am pretty inclined to leave the Defense Committee and move out in the open on these two vital questions on the navy. The one affects its fighting efficiency as much as the other." A man of intense vision combined with a great practical genius, he would tolerate neither man nor machine which failed to reach the required standard of practical efficiency. There must be no weakest link in the chain. The ineffectual was ruthlessly scrapped. "This book . . . a collection of memories of a life-long war against limpets, parasites, sycophants and jellyfish—at one time there were 19,500,000 sterling of 'em. At times they stung; but that only made me more relentless, ruthless, and remorseless."

In this last sentence lies the reason for the "storm" of obloquy and misunderstanding and opposition which have beset Lord Fisher's walk in life, but it is undeniable that, like the war horse in Job, he seems never to have been unwilling to say, Ha, ha, among the trumpets.

By a percentage of opinion even today Lord Fisher is accounted a fanatic. His services to the Royal Navy include the introduction of Lord Kelvin's compass, of the destroyer, the submarine, the dreadnaught, the turbine engine, the water-tube boiler, of the 13½-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch guns, of oil fuel, a new standard of gunnery and the cooperation of aircraft. If this is mania, let men flee from the swamps of accredited sanity.

One of the most impressive passages in the book is the argument against the existence of a naval war staff composed of sailors. He maintains that the essential points of a good sailor must inevitably tend to make a bad administrative official.

"I gave the contrast between a sea battle, and a land battle. The general is somewhere behind the fighting line, or he ought to be. The admiral is indeed like the young subaltern, he is often the first over the top. The general, at a telescopic distance from the battle scene, and surrounded by his

Kitcheners, and his von Ludendorffs, and his Gross von Schwarzhoffs, his plenty of time for clean thinking à la Lord Haldane; and then acting on the advice of those surrounding him, he takes his measures. . . . Now what is the corresponding case at sea? . . . Each fleet pushes on at its utmost speed to meet the other, hoping to catch the other undeployed. Every telescope in the fleet . . . is looking at the admiral as he goes to the topmost and best vantage spot . . . and sees him alone outlined against the sky, neither time nor room for a staff around him. In the fleet the admiral has got to be like Nelson—the personal touch, so that any silly ass can't be an admiral."

The italics are Lord Fisher's!

He illustrates this point in many passages by reference to his favorite theme—the career and character of Lord Nelson. . . . "Perhaps in this cursory view of Nelson one may be permitted to seize on what appears to me the central incident of his life, which so peculiarly illustrates his extraordinary genius for war. His audacity! His imagination! His considered rashness! I think myself the Battle of the Nile is that incident—for this reason: that it has been recorded in writing what actually occurred to Lord Nelson, and to the French Admiral at the very same instant of time—each having at his side the very same officer in each fleet. It was sunset. Nelson was walking the deck with the navigating officer of the fleet—the 'master of the fleet' was his technical title. The lookout man at the masthead reports seeing on the horizon the masts of a mass of ships at anchor—it was the French fleet in Aboukir Bay. Nelson instantly stops in his walk and orders the signal to the fleet to make all possible sail for the enemy. He is remonstrated with both by his own officers on board, and by his favorite captain of the fleet, at going in to fight the French fleet without any charts. If he waited till the sun rose, they would be able to see from aloft the shoal water, and so steer with safety alongside the enemy. Nelson answers his favorite captain that if that captain's ship does get on shore, as he fears, then shall he be a buoy to show him where any other shoal is. Troubridge did get on shore and he was a buoy. Nelson went in. . . . The French admiral was walking up and down the deck with his master of the fleet, when his lookout man at the masthead reported on the horizon the topmasts of a number of ships. The French admiral stopped in his walk as abruptly as Nelson, and at the very same instant that Nelson stopped in his walk; but he said, 'It's the English fleet, but they won't come in to-night. They have no charts!' So he did not recall his men from the shore. . . . In the result, his fleet was destroyed, and the one or two ships that did escape under Admiral Dumanoir were captured. And Napoleon wrote, 'But for Nelson at the Nile, I would have been conqueror of the world'—or words to that effect."

In naval fighting the importance of strategy and administration fall into insignificance before the paramount necessity of the finest tactical leadership. Lord Fisher, a great administrator, emphasizes continually that the climax of all naval being is the battle, whether against opposing fleets or untoward elements, and the battle depends more than on any other single factor, upon the fighting qualities of the leader. This alone illustrates the breadth of view of this great apostle of materiel and machinery. . . . "The navy is always at war, because it is always fighting winds and waves and fog. The navy is ready for an absolute instant blow; it has nothing to do with strategic railways, lines of communication, or bridging rivers, or crossing mountains, or the time of year when the Balkans may be snowed under, and mountain passes may be impassable. No! the ocean is limitless and unobstructed; and the fleet, each ship manned, gunned, provisioned, and fueled, ready to fight within five minutes. . . ."

"Gross von Schwarzhoff told me on the sands of Scheveningen: 'Your navy can strike in 13 hours; our army can't under 13 days.' Lord Fisher is unstinted in his admiration of the merchant service amongst whose ranks he numbered many friends. This was inevitable in a man who hated shams, and who sought always for sincerity of achievement. . . . With reference to their position during the late war, Lord Fisher writes: 'They didn't even get paid for the clothes they lost, and their pay stopped the day the ship was sunk. . . . In the rare cases where the shipowner was the soul of generosity, like my friend Mr. Petersen, who paid his men six months or a year . . . after such a catastrophe. But we go with Mr. Havelock Wilson: 'We hope to change all that.' For who is going to deny, when we all stand up for them, that the merchant navy shall be incorporated in the navy of the nation with all the rights and money and rank and uniform. . . . All this has to come. . . . Every captain of a merchant ship I meet I seem to think better than the last (I hope I shan't forget to describe Commodore Haddock of the White Star Line, for if ever there was a Nelson of the merchant service, he was). . . . When I came back to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord, on October 31, 1914, I at once got hold of Haddock, made him into a commodore, and he commanded the finest fleet of dummy wooden 'dreadnaughts' and battle cruisers the world had ever looked on."

Opponents of what is known as the Blue Water School will not find themselves in sympathy with Lord Fisher's contention that conscription nearly lost Great Britain the war. The last five years seemed to have proved conclusively the accepted theory that, however indispensable for defense,

and however the force of sea and air, in a national war, i.e., a war of self-preservation, the aggressor can only be effectively reduced by offensive action upon the element whereon he lives and has his being. If the army is to be the projectile of the navy, in Lord Fisher's phrase, it surely increases the value of the gun if its ammunition is not only highly explosive but also numerous.

Here is a book worth reading—the book of a great and distinguished public servant, written apparently much as he would speak. Many will take it up on account of its reputation for outspoken pugnacity and quality of journalistic sensation. Few thoughtful people will put it down without finding themselves the richer for the underlying sagacity, and tried experience of a man whose three great heroes were Nelson, Moses, and Abraham Lincoln.

FAMILIAR WILD BIRDS

Birds in Town and Village. By W. H. Hudson, with pictures in color by E. J. Detmold. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Hudson tells us in his preface that this book is more than a mere reprint of his "Birds in a Village," first published in 1893. The first portion of the present volume has mostly been rewritten, with some fresh matter added, and entirely new matter, entitled "Birds in a Cornish Village," is substituted for the concluding part of the original book.

This work will appeal to all lovers of the country; it is most pleasantly written in a free, chatty style, and the author graphically describes, true to life, the habits of many of our commoner birds, which is the outcome of the patient and careful observations of a keen and competent field naturalist; consequently each essay is full of interesting and instructive information, and all is true to nature. The essay entitled "Do Starlings Pair for Life?" is a very interesting discussion, not only on the starling, but also on several other species which are not generally supposed to pair for life, but would, in all probability, be found to do so if individuals could be properly identified. Examples are given of some which have been recognized by certain peculiarities; for instance, a pair of song thrushes which nested for several seasons in a garden, were carefully observed, and the male bird was readily identified by a malformation of the wing. After each breeding season he disappeared, while the female bird remained throughout the winter months, but each spring the male returned. Yet it was certain that he went quite away, otherwise he would have appeared in the garden, where food was in abundance during spells of frosty weather. As he never appeared in the winter, it is probable that he migrated each autumn to some warmer climate abroad.

On page 47 Mr. Hudson speaks of "The briony, woodbine, and honeysuckle." This is somewhat confusing, as woodbine is merely an old common name for the honeysuckle, a phrase often used by the older herbalists and poets, and still in use in rural districts.

We are unable to speak so well for Mr. Detmold's colored drawings of birds which illustrate this volume. Although care has been bestowed on some of the details, certain parts are out of proportion, and they remind us of paintings on porcelain in the decorative art style from badly preserved and distorted specimens. The singing nightingale, for instance, is a very poor representation of this bird while singing, being both wrong in attitude and modeling. Why the song thrush is represented with two hind toes on one foot is not easy to guess, and none of the five toes grip the branch upon which the bird is perched. The less of the soaring skylark are out of all proportion and are shown hanging helpless, of unequal length, instead of being drawn up close to the body. The artist has given the goldfinch with extended wings too many primary or flight feathers, an important error.

RETURNED TREASURES

Mr. John Murray, the London publisher, sent out some exceedingly rare books and manuscripts for the Leipzig exhibition of 1914. Where, or by whom, these treasures were kept in Germany after the outbreak of war, he cannot say, but has heard a rumor that some one with a respect for these things put them away in the vaults of a museum; and he is confident that all will in time be returned. Meanwhile he has recently received back in good condition original manuscripts of the four cantos of Lord Byron's "Childe Harold" (complete with the great man's untidy corrections!), the original manuscript and proofs of Byron's much-sought-after "Waltz," and an interesting manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's reviews of his own books in the Quarterly. These curiosities were shown by Mr. Murray to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in the safe-keeping of a cabinet of priceless editions and manuscripts standing in a historic room of the house in Albemarle Street where Scott and Murray first met each other, and in which the Murray family have lived for the last 107 years. Here is also a screen of scraps and pictures collected by Lord Byron himself, and a fine portrait of the poet. A printed edition of the "Waltz" has fetched £400 at a sale.

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ON DR. JOHNSON

At a dinner which was held in London shortly after the armistice, the object of which was to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Great Britain and America, one of the speakers quoted from Dr. Johnson. "A man, sir, should keep his friendships in constant repair."

It is a curious fact that no man of this period was less friendly to the founders of the present American Republic than Dr. Samuel Johnson, which makes the fact that he should be quoted on such an occasion the more interesting. No one of his epoch raged so furiously as Johnson against Americans; no one wrote such bitter political pamphlets now against them—essays which made up in vigorous speech what they lacked of the usual Johnsonian literary style. He was so strong and so powerful an enemy of the early republicans that it was not considered expedient to introduce an American citizen into his presence; so in reading the report of this banquet one cannot help wondering what the famous author of "Rasselas" would say if he knew that his words had been introduced for the purpose of increasing the amity now existing between the two nations.

Whatever Dr. Johnson's attitude might be, there is no doubt whatever that Americans have long since forgiven the irascible doctor for his unfriendly attitude. No literary Englishman is more respected in America. In the visitors' book of Dr. Johnson's house in London the signatures of American names predominate.

After all, it is a man's consistency and sincerity which count, whether it is in the ordinary walks of life or in literature, and Johnson was consistently irascible in his attitude toward life in general, so Americans cannot feel that they have been unduly discriminated against. Johnson's early experiences were such as to test the credulity of any man in the sincerity of those around him. Had it not been that life exacted its toll from Samuel Johnson, the world would probably never have possessed his literary works, for it was dire necessity alone which proved stronger than his dislike for work.

The unkindest cut which Dr. Johnson ever received was Lord Chesterfield's indifference to him during the period of his necessity, and his later attempts to patronize him. His letter to Lord Chesterfield is one of the classics in literature. "Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early had been kind; but it has been delayed until I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; till I am known and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations when no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing that to a patron which Providence has enabled me to do for myself."

"Marse Henry"

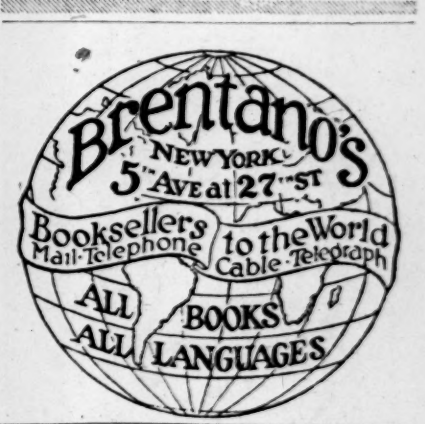
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THE HOME FORUM

A Stern Chase Off the American Coast

James Fenimore Cooper, in his tale, "The Water-Witch," gives the following description of an attempt of the British cruiser Coquette, Captain Ludlow, to overhaul the brigantine bearing the fanciful name of the book. The story is set in the American colonial period.

"Day dawned on the Atlantic with its pearly light, succeeded by the usual flushing of the skies, and the stately rising of the sun from out the water. The instant the vigilant officer who commanded the morning watch, caught the first glimpse of the returning brightness, Ludlow was awakened. A finger laid on his arm was sufficient to arouse one who slept with the responsibility of his station ever present to his mind. A minute did not pass before the young man was on the quarter-deck, closely examining the heavens and the horizon. His first question was to ask if nothing had been seen during the watch. The answer was in the negative.

"I like this opening in the north-west," observed the captain, after his eye had thoroughly scanned the whole of the still dusky and limited view. "Wind will come out of it. Give us a capful, and we shall try the speed of this boasted Water-Witch!—Do I not see a sail on our weather-beam?" or is it the crest of a wave?"

"The sea is getting irregular, and I have often been thus deceived, since the light appeared."

"Get more sail on the ship. Here is wind inshore of us; we will be ready for it. See everything clear to show all our canvas."

"The lieutenant received these orders with the customary deference, and communicated them to his inferiors again, with a promptitude that distinguishes sea discipline. The Coquette, at the moment, was lying under her three topsails, one of which was thrown against its mast, in a manner to hold the vessel as nearly stationary as the drift and the wash of the waves would allow. So soon, however, as the officer of the watch summoned the people to exertion, the massive yards were swung; several light sails that served to balance the fabric as well as to urge it ahead, were hoisted or opened; and the ship immediately began to move through the water. While the men of the watch were thus employed, the flapping of the canvas announced the approach of a new breeze."

"When the wind from the land struck the Coquette, the streak of light, which announced the appearance of the sun, had been visible several minutes. As the broad sheets of vapor, that had veiled the heavens during the prevalence of the southeasterly breeze, were rolled up into dense masses of clouds, like some immense curtain that is withdrawn from before its scene, the water, no less than the sky, be-

came instantly visible in every quarter. It is scarcely necessary to say, how eagerly the gaze of our young seaman ran over the horizon, in order to observe the objects which might come within its range. At first, disappointment was plainly painted in his countenance; then succeeded the animated eye and flushed cheek of success.

"I had thought her gone!" he said to his immediate subordinate in authority. "But here she is, to leeward, just within the edge of that driving mist, and as dead under our lee as a kind Fortune could place her. Keep the ship away, sir, and cover her with canvas, from her trucks down. Call the people from their hammocks, and show you insolent what Her Majesty's sloop can do, at need!"

"This command was the commencement of a general and hasty movement, in which every seaman in the ship exerted his powers to the utmost. All hands were no sooner called, than the depths of the vessel gave up their tenants, who, joining their force to that of the watch on deck, quickly covered the spars of the Coquette with a snow-white cloud. Not content to catch the breeze on such surfaces as the ordinary yards could distend, long booms were thrust out over the water, and sail was set beyond sail, until the bending masts would bear no more. The low hull which supported this towering and complicated mass of ropes, spars, and sails, yielded to the powerful impulse, and the fabric, which, in addition to its crowd of human beings, sustained so heavy a load of artillery, with all its burden of stores and ammunition, began to divide the waves with the steady and imposing force of a vast momentum. The seas curled and broke against her sides, like water washing the rocks, the steady ship feeling, as yet, no impression from their feeble efforts."

"When Ludlow first descried the object which he believed to be the chase, it seemed a motionless speck on the margin of the sea. It had now grown into the magnitude and symmetry of the well-known brigantine. Her slight and attenuated spars were plain to be seen, rolling easily but wide, with the constant movement of the hull, and with no sail spread, but that which was necessary to keep the vessel in command on the billows. When the Coquette was just within the range of a cannon, the canvas began to unfold; and it was soon apparent that the Skimmer of the Seas was preparing for flight."

"The first maneuver of the Water-Witch was an attempt to gain the wind of her pursuer. A short experiment appeared to satisfy those who governed the brigantine that the effort was vain, while the wind was so fresh, and the water so rough. She wore, and crowded sail on the opposite tack, in order to try her speed with the cruiser; nor was it until the result sufficiently showed the danger of permitting the other to get any nigher that she finally put her helm weather and ran off, like a sea-fowl resting on its wing, with the wind over her tail."

"The two vessels now presented the spectacle of a stern chase. The brigantine also opened the folds of all her sails, and there arose a pyramid of canvas over the nearly imperceptible hull, that resembled a fantastic cloud driving above the sea, with a velocity that seemed to rival the passage of the vapor that floated in the upper air. As equal skill directed the movements of the two vessels, and the same breeze pressed upon their sails, it was long before there was any perceptible difference in their progress. Hour passed after hour, and were it not for the sheets of white foam that were dashed from the bows of the Coquette, and the manner in which she even outstripped the caps of the combing waves, her commander might have fancied his vessel ever in the same spot. While the ocean presented, on every side, the same monotonous and rolling picture, there lay the chase, seemingly neither a foot nearer nor a foot farther than when the trial of speed began. A dark line would rise on the crest of a wave, and then, sinking again, leave nothing visible but the yielding and waving cloud of canvas that danced along the sea."

"I had hoped for better things of the ship, Master Trysail!" said Ludlow, who had long been seated on a knight-head, attentively watching the progress of the chase. "We are buried to the bob-stays; yet, there you fellows lie, nothing plainer than when he first showed his studding-sails!"

"And there he will lie, Captain Ludlow, while the light lasts. I have chased the rover in the narrow seas, till the cliffs of England melted away like the cap of a wave; and we had raised the sand-banks of Holland high as the spit-sail-yard, yet what good came of it?"

Reflections at a Pantomime

"Not long since, a company of horse-riders paid a visit to our watering-place. We went to see them, and I bethought me that young Walter Juvenis, who was in the place, might like also to witness the performance," for, writes Thackeray in "The Roundabout Papers," "a boy at a pantomime is always amused and amusing."

"We went to Walter's mother, requesting that he might join us and the kind lady replied that the boy had already been at the morning performance of the equestrians, but was most eager to go in the evening likewise. And so he did; and laughed at all Mr. Merryman's remarks, though he remembered them with remarkable accuracy, and insisted upon waiting to the very end of the fun, and was only induced to retire just before its conclusion, . . . though with a heavy heart, his eyes looked longingly

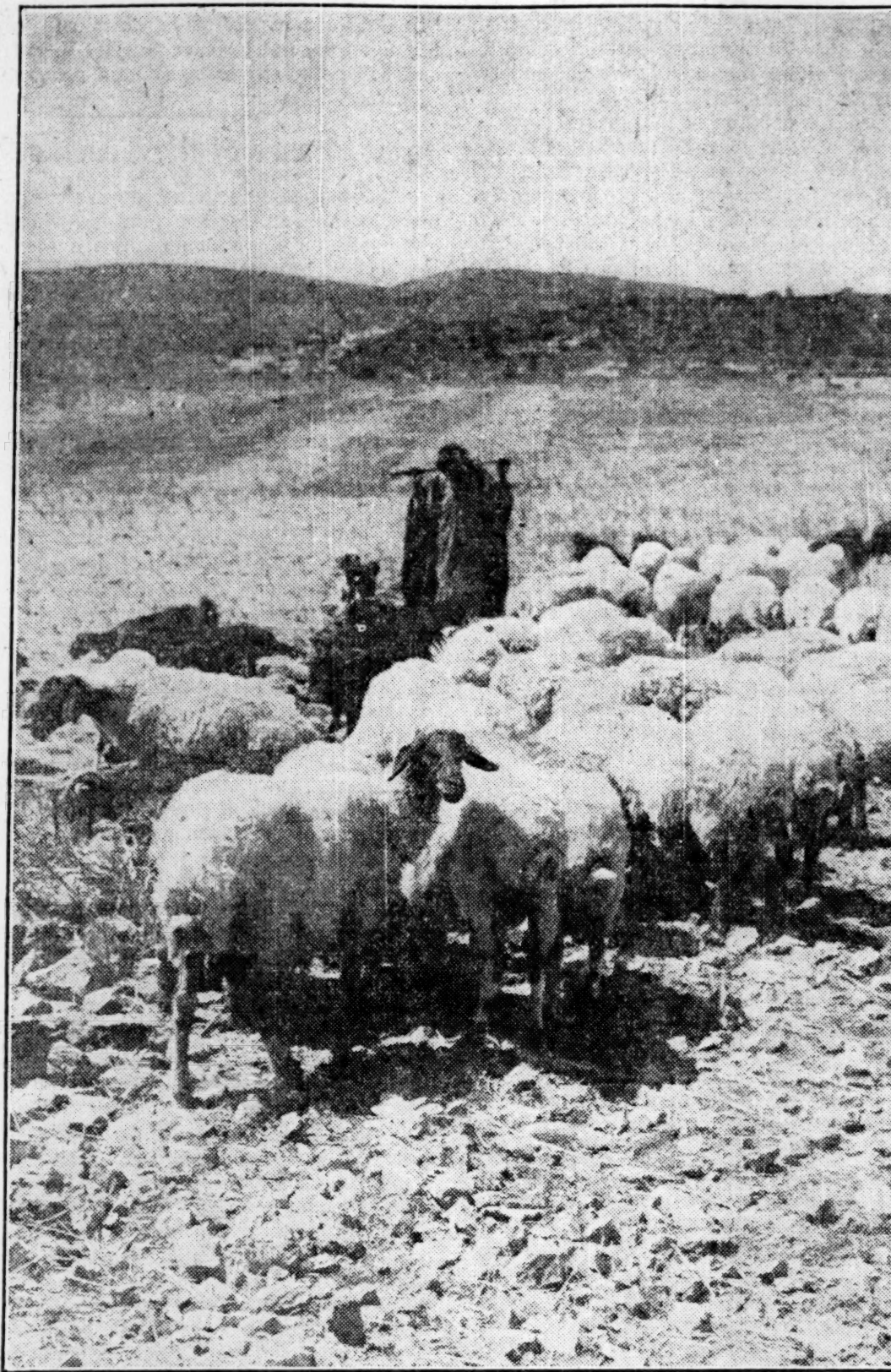
toward the ring as we retreated out of the booth. We were scarcely clear of the place, when we heard 'God save the King,' played by the equestrian band, the signal that all was over. Our companion entertained us with scraps of the dialogue on our way home—precious crumbs of wit which he had brought away from that feast. He laughed over them again as we walked under the stars. He has them now, and takes them out of the pocket of his memory, and crunches a bit, and relishes it with a sentimental tenderness, too, for he is, no doubt, back at school by this time; the holidays are over; and Dr. Birch's young friends have reassembled.

"Queer jokes, which caused a thousand simple mouths to grin! As . . . Merryman uttered them to the old gentleman with the whip, some of the folks in the audience, I dare say, indulged in reflections of their own. There was one joke—I utterly forget it—but it began with Merryman saying what he had for dinner. . . . Walter Juvenis, Esq., Rev. Dr. Birch's Market Roadborough, if you read this, will you please send me a line, and let me know what was the joke Mr. Merryman made about having his dinner? You remember well enough."

"But whilst he was talking about his dinner, . . . I felt a great interest about Mr. M. in private life—about his wife, lodgings, earnings, and general history, and I daresay was forming a picture of those in my mind—wife cooking the mutton; children waiting for it; Merryman in his plain clothes, and so forth; during which contemplation the joke was uttered and laughed at, and Mr. M., resuming his professional duties, was tumbling over head and heels. Do not suppose I am going, scint bat most, to indulge in moralities. . . . Nay, Prime Ministers rehearse their jokes; Opposition leaders prepare and polish them. . . . All I mean is, that I would like to know any one of these performers thoroughly, and out of his uniform; that preacher, and why in his travels this and that point struck him; wherein lies his power of pathos, humor, eloquence;—that Minister of State, and what moves him, and how his private heart is working."

The Vesper Sparrow

It comes from childhood land,
Where summer days are long
And summer eves are bland,
A lulling good-night song.
Upon a pasture stone,
Against the falling west,
A small bird sings alone,
Then dives and finds its nest.
The evening star has heard,
And flutters into sight;
O childhood's vesper bird,
My heart calls back, Good-night.
—Edith Thomas.



The Shepherd's Field, near Bethlehem

Beyond Are the Pastures

The especial interest of this day's journey was that it lay through the heart of the scenery of David's Psalms. The rocks and hill-fortresses, the "thousand hills," and the quiet valleys, the green pastures by the still waters, the wild caves and ravines of the shadow, amidst which we journeyed that day, were precisely those which have from our earliest childhood been made allegorical to us by the inspired poetry of the shepherd king. . . .

There was something most interesting in this, as it were, approaching the Psalms from the other side. Usually the thoughts are present with us, and we illustrate them with David's images. Life and refreshment—the sure guardianship of God—His presence lighting us at that hour when all other lights go out—these are facts familiar to us, and we clothe them in the imagery of stream, and meadow, and dark ravine. But with David, probably this was reversed; he saw the still waters, the cavern hiding place, the commanding fortress, the gloomy valley, and he linked these to the realities of the spiritual world. Looking at his flocks peacefully feeding under his shepherd care he thought with happy confidence, "The Lord is my shepherd. I would traverse hill and valley before these trusting flocks should lack pasture, and will He suffer me to lack?" Or, watchfully leading them through such a desert ravine as this—one of those "desert-creeks" through which Bedouin marauders might invade the peaceful land—without a tuft of herbage or a drop of water to sustain the sheep, gathering the lambs in his arms, carrying them on his shoulders, guarding and guiding them with his rod and staff, he might feel: "And I also, though I pass through a ravine darker and more desolate than this, will fear no evil. These sheep fearlessly follow me here, and I will fearlessly follow Thee, my Shepherd; for even there Thou wilt be with me. My rod and staff lead and protect them—Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me." Or, in after years, looking from this mountain stronghold, or hiding in such a cave as this, he thought, "Not these stone walls and this rocky height, or this inaccessible cavern, are my true security. The Lord is my rock and my fortress, my high tower, my refuge, and my hiding-place."

Our best views of the town of Bethlehem were as we left it, and looked back on it from the hill, the long crest of which its white walls and houses crown—a brown, bare hill, like the thousand others near, but terraced into vineyards by the Christian population, and looking down on a valley "standing thick with corn," whilst beyond are the pastures of the wilderness where David kept his sheep, and guarded them from the lions and the bears which roamed up from the Jordan Valley, and beyond and above

again, as always here, the mountain wall of Moab. Cornfields where Ruth gleaned, hills where the boy David kept other sheep—hills where the shepherds once kept watch over their flocks by night—where the glory of the Lord shone round them through the midnight—where the voices of a great multitude of the heavenly host sang, "Glory to God in the highest!"—where once lay a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, cradled in a manger.—Elizabeth Charles, in "Wanderings Over Bible Lands and Seas."

Oxford

I came to Oxford in the light of a spring-colored afternoon; Some clouds were gray and some were white. And all were blown to such a tune Of quiet rapture in the sky, I laughed to see them laughing by.

I had been dreaming in the train With thoughts at random from my book. . . .

And suddenly to greet my look Oxford shone up with every tower Aspiring sweetly like a flower.

Home turn the feet of men that seek, And home the hearts of children turn, And none can teach the hour to speak What every hour is free to learn; And all discover, late or soon, Their golden Oxford afternoon.

—Gerald Gould.

On Literary Style

No man can be supremely eloquent in laconics. You cannot express the rising and the expanding and the sweep and the circling of eloquent feeling in a style resembling that which seamen call a "chopping sea." For such thinking you must have at command a style of which an oceanic ground swell or the Gothic interweaving of forest trees is the more becoming symbol. In the construction of such a style, you must use connective words, links elaborately forged, inserted in the right joints of style, to make them flexible without loss of compactness. One word of such exact connective force in the right place, with the right surroundings before and after, may make all the difference between the disjointed and the linked style.—Austin Phelps.

The Wheat of San Joaquin

A thousand rustling yellow miles of wheat,
Gold-ripened in the sun, in one
Vast fenceless field. The hot June
pours its flood
Of flaming splendor down, and burns
The field into such yellowness that it
is gold of nature's alchemy; and all
the mighty length and breadth of valley
glows
With ripeness. —Madge Morris.

Jesus' Summary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE outstanding feature of the mission of Christ Jesus is that he taught mankind to know God at hand and not afar off. His hearers readily admitted that God had been known to the patriarchs, Moses, and the prophets, but so blinded had they become by the ceremonial religion of the rabbis it was hard for them to perceive that He could be known to them also. This is why they were so much more ready to accept the works than to grasp the Principle, and this is also the reason why the Master so persistently urged them to give proofs rather than to make professions of their love and obedience to the one God. And yet in very deed the Jews were "the light of the world." They had kept the flame of monotheism burning through all the centuries of their history, amidst idolatry and pantheism within and without, in exile and slavery as well as in prosperity. But the salt had lost its savor and the form of godliness was denying the power thereof.

Jesus restored the savor to the salt, he set a city upon a hill, by teaching and demonstrating an understood Principle. God was no longer a tribal deity to be propitiated with sin-offerings and peace-offerings, who dwelt in the holy of holies within the veil of the temple in Jerusalem. He was the tender, loving Father, feeding the hungry, healing the sick, forgiving and restoring the sinner through the ministrations of Christ Jesus, the beloved Son, who understood Him perfectly. Jesus strove to rob religion of materialism; he stripped it of formalism and dogmatism; and by his example he proved that God was not a mighty potentate ruling His subjects through fear and punishment, but infinite Love, or Principle, to be understood, approached, obeyed, and adored with humility and thankfulness, a Father to be trusted with the sublime assurance of a little child in the presence of the parent of whose love he is certain.

It was a practical religion the Master taught—not one of theories and arguments—a religion of deeds rather than of words. Divine Love was the Principle and directing influence of his whole career, and he proved its presence, demonstrating his love for God by his service to men. So apparent was his benignity that even the questioning scribe stood abashed in his presence and could but agree with "His sublime summary," which, Mrs. Eddy says, "points to the religion of Love." (Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, p. 138.) Jesus summarized the whole of Judaism, the law and the prophets, and, to quote the scribe, his summary was "the truth: for there is one God; and there is none other but he; and to love him with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength, and to love his neighbor as himself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices."

Now, one of the most interesting things in the practice of Christian Science is that the student's capacity to demonstrate the eternal facts of being increases in the proportion that he realizes his ability to grasp and to apply the laws and rules which proceed from and are governed by divine Principle. Love, therefore, which is but another name for God, is not to be accepted intellectually as fulfilling the law of Spirit; Love is something which calls for action. And we can prove that we have Love and know Love—that we worship God—by loving our fellow man and by translating this love into deeds of kindness, tenderness, and compassion, by so conducting ourselves toward our neighbor that we may see his need and, through divine understanding, take the proper steps to supply it. We have no proof that we love God unless we are giving practical evidence that we love our fellow man, "for," says the beloved disciple, "he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

"The religion of Love" which Jesus taught and lived, is, however, vastly more than taking a sentimental interest in our fellow man or merely trying to make him comfortable by supplying his material requirements. Indeed, Christian Science shows that it is even possible to harm him if, by any act, we induce him to believe that his harmony and well-being are dependent upon the amount of his material possessions, instead of upon an exact knowledge of God. The law of Love, or Principle, requires something more than material giving. As the understanding of the divine nature and character unfolds to our consciousness, we see that true love necessitates that we separate from our concept of God and man all that is impure and unholy: it demands that we shall think of God and worship Him only as infinite Spirit, omniscient Mind, incorporeal Life, everpresent Truth, omnipotent Love—the creating, governing, directing Principle of the universe; and that we know man only as His image and likeness. To prove that we love God by loving our neighbor it is necessary to love him as God loves him, to see him as God sees him. And while it may not be an easy thing to comprehend in their fullness the nature and character of Principle and its reflection man, we can at least begin to grasp the fact that the creating Principle, that which is infinite, immortal, immutable, divine, eternal, cannot contain within itself any quality or concept of mortality, changeableness, finiteness, or temporariness. And if this is so of the creator, it must also be so of the created. Man

expresses all the qualities of Deity, and, as the recognition comes to us of what these qualities are, we must look for their expression in ourselves and in our neighbor. This is what it means to love ourselves and our fellow man as God loves us: to see man only as God's likeness, perfect as the Father is perfect, and in so doing to separate from our consciousness of him every sense of imperfection, matter, evil, disease, sin, death; and to maintain this view of man in spite of every argument to the contrary. To love God, we must see Him and understand Him as He is; to love our neighbor as ourselves, we must prove our love for God by seeing and understanding man as he is—we must emulate the example of the Master, of whom Mrs. Eddy says: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him—where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." (Science and Health, pp. 476-477.)

February

The snow has left the cottage top;
The thatch-moss grows in brighter green;
And eaves in quick succession drop,
Where grinning icicles have been;
Pit-patting with a pleasant noise
In tubs set by the cottage door;
While ducks and geese, with happy joys,
Plunge in the yard-pond, brimming o'er.
The sun peeps through the window-pane;
Which children mark with laughing eye;
And in the wet street steal again,
To tell each other spring is nigh:
Then, as young hope the past recalls,
In playing groups they often draw
To build beside the sunny walls
Their springtime huts of sticks or straw.
And oft in pleasure's dreams they lie
Round homesteads by the village side
Scratching the hedgerow mosses by,
Where painted pooty shells abide;
Mistaking oft the ivy spray
For leaves that come with budding spring,
And wond'ring, in their search for play,
Why birds delay to build and sing.
The mavis thrush with wild delight,
Upon the orchard's dripping tree,
Mutters, to see the day so bright,
Fragments of young hope's poetry.
—From "Clare's Shepherd's Calendar," in "The Year Book of Daily Recreation and Information," by William Hone.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Claims of Armenia

IN THE days before the war there was always one question amongst the great mass of questions forever occupying European diplomacy which, by a kind of tacit consent, diplomatists never mentioned. That question was the future of Asia Minor. Theoretically, the reason for this forbearance was that Asia Minor was then, as it still is, Turkish territory, and its future was not, therefore, a debatable matter. Actually, the reason was that the great powers could see no possibility whatever of agreement. In no part of the world were interests at once so intermixed and so ill-defined. The titles to spheres of influence were far too vague to stand the cold light of open discussion; whilst the Ottoman policy of granting concessions had created a financial situation so involved that any hint of "definite action" created a flutter on the stock exchanges of half a dozen different countries.

Such was the situation at the outbreak of the great war. But as soon as Turkey joined in the struggle on the side of the Central Powers it was recognized that, whatever might be the outcome, the Asia Minor question was scheduled for settlement when the war was over. Now, whilst the war was actually in progress this did not appear to be a very difficult matter. As Mr. Clemenceau said, in Paris the other day, to agree in war time, when all the Allies were sinking their differences in one great effort to attain one great purpose, seemed a simple matter. To agree round the peace table, when faced with the necessity of apportioning the fruits of victory, was not so simple. However, there was one point in the inevitable Asia Minor settlement which, from the earliest days of the war, was recognized by the great mass of the people, at any rate of all the allied nations, as a fixed point, and that was the final liberation of Armenia, and her elevation to the position of an independent state. Again and again, allied statesmen pledged themselves to this policy, and, again and again, in the days of nameless suffering through which the Armenian people passed, especially during the second and third years of the war, this promise of final liberation and statehood was their great support and hope.

What is the position today? It is nearly fifteen months since the armistice was signed, and yet the Armenian question still remains unsettled. What is more, there is all too much evidence to show that influences are at work to prevent the settlement of this question along the lines that simple justice and statesmanship demand. The delay of fully a year that has taken place has been a terrible blunder. It was all that Turkey needed. With nothing to lose and everything to gain by the most extravagant promises, she has lavished them without reserve, with the result that she has already marshaled to her aid a formidable array of financial interests pledged, for their own sake, to save as much for Turkey from the wreck as possible.

And so Armenia and the friends of Armenia are beginning to have doubts. Nearly three years ago, at a time when the allied assurances to Armenia were, apparently, taking more definite shape than at any previous time, the territorial claims of the new Armenia were discussed in this paper, from the point of view of history and ethnology. It was shown that, throughout history, the six vilayets of Erzerum, Sivas, Kharput, Diarbekir, Bitlis, and Van had been regarded as a part of Armenia; that the Armenians had lived in that country for over 3000 years, and that, through all the period of Turkish domination, lasting five centuries, they had never, for a moment, relinquished their claim to this land as their country. The six vilayets, it was contended, were undoubtedly Armenia, but they were not all Armenia. To the six vilayets should be added a seventh, namely, that of Adana, corresponding to the ancient Armenian kingdom of Cilicia.

Now if any of the six vilayets are Armenian the seventh is unquestionably Armenian. As a recent statement by the Armenian National Union of America put it, for three consecutive centuries, up to the end of the fourteenth century, Cilicia, with Tarsus and Adana as centers of culture and commerce, was an independent state with Armenian kings and sovereigns allied and in close touch with the western powers of Europe and the centers of progress and civilization. "Every Armenian," the statement added, "has ever considered Cilicia as an inseparable portion of his native land." But then there is, of course, no question about it. To deprive the new Armenia of Cilicia; to shut her off from her natural outlet to the Mediterranean, and pen her up between Mesopotamia and a French sphere of influence in Cilicia in the south and the Black Sea in the north would be to deprive her, at the outset, of her chief natural means of development. It cannot be too clearly understood that Cilicia is indeed an integral part of Armenia, and that if she is deprived of it in the final settlement, it will simply mean that this course has been taken in order to satisfy more powerful, but quite illegitimate, interests elsewhere.

Coal Question in the United Kingdom

AN IMPORTANT meeting was recently held in Shore-ditch-Town Hall, London. It was a gathering promoted by the National Amalgamated Coal Workers Union, and was important because it was the first London meeting in connection with the great educational campaign through which British Labor is undertaking to secure the nationalization of the coal mines. This campaign is no half-hearted affair. It is being carried on with tremendous vigor. Mr. Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, explained to the gathering in the Shore-ditch Town Hall that it was proposed to hold no less than 120 such demonstrations throughout the country before Parliament

reassembled. He also declared that already, "as a first installment," in the way of literature on the subject, 11,000,000 leaflets, containing facts and figures in support of the claim for nationalization had been issued.

The gathering itself was both remarkable and significant. Like the great meeting of the Trade Union Congress, at the Central Hall, Westminster, about two months ago, there was no red flag-waving and no intemperate language. The impression conveyed was most decidedly that the meeting knew what it wanted, was satisfied that what it wanted was just, and was determined to secure it. Mr. Bramley, moreover, was quite frank in stating that the nationalization of the coal industry was only a part of Labor's national policy "to see that what the people socially needed, they should socially own and control." The great change, however, was to be brought about by recognized constitutional means. "Why not let us have a scrap for the whole thing?" called out an interrupter at the meeting. Mr. Bramley's reply was quick and to the point. "Because," he said, in effect, "even if we had a scrap, and won, we would still have to go to the people on the day following our victory with the same proposals we are making now."

Every week that passes in Great Britain serves to show that, on this question of the nationalization of the coal industry, Labor is quite remarkably united. It is, of course, in a peculiarly strong position. The majority report of the commission appointed by the government, about a year ago, to inquire into the whole subject, was quite definitely in favor of nationalization. But the government refused to accept the majority report of its own commission, and adopted a minority report instead. Whatever else this policy did, it certainly consolidated Labor in its determination to secure nationalization; whilst it also provided Labor with a mighty weapon wherewith to carry on the struggle. For if the appointment of a commission means anything, it means that the government is going to be guided by its decisions.

As to the outlook for the immediate future, it is full of uncertainties. The miners have, for the time being, decided to comply with Mr. Lloyd George's request for a postponement of any action on their recent demands; but that the possibility of a general strike is by no means precluded is shown by a statement made recently by Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation. "In our progress toward the unification of the present wage system in the coal fields," Mr. Hodges declared, "and our struggle for national ownership of the collieries with joint control by the workers, we may become involved in a national strike." What weight should be attached to such a statement it is difficult to estimate. It certainly shows that Labor is determined, in one way or another, to "see the thing through" if it can.

An Economic Forecast

IN VIEW of the great interest taken in world-wide economic conditions, the high cost of living, and the general business situation, the announcement just made pertaining to these subjects by the Harvard Committee on Economic Research is particularly timely. The committee was appointed in 1917 by Harvard University and is composed of university professors and men of affairs, with Charles J. Bullock, professor of economics at Harvard, as chairman. The purpose of its appointment was to aid in the solution of some of the larger economic and financial problems now confronting the business world. Statistical material, including New York bank clearings, the volume of sales on the New York stock exchange, prices of industrial stocks, and an analysis of the banking and trade situation, both foreign and domestic, furnish the basis on which these investigators make their forecast.

The committee announces that the United States may expect a check in business activity, and a halt in the upward movement of commodity prices. It does not take a gloomy view of the future, but says that the farmers will continue to prosper throughout this year, and that their prosperity will contribute to that of all industries which are now in a sound and prosperous condition.

It is not difficult to coincide with the view of this committee in regard to the predicted check in business activities, for the reason that the pace now being set, in many lines of trade, is too rapid to be legitimate and altogether safe. It would do no harm, but rather would be a benefit, if the great industrial activity were to become more normal. The tremendous industrial output, at the exceedingly high prices prevailing, requires enormous capital to finance business. There has been such an urgent demand for funds, for both legitimate and speculative enterprises, that the money market has become very stringent. The action of the Federal Reserve Board in increasing discount rates was taken with a view of curtailing the demands for capital. It was necessary in order to protect bank reserves. It also serves to bring about more conservatism among business men generally.

The competition among almost all manufacturers has been, not in selling goods, but in obtaining the raw materials. The supply has not yet caught up with the demand in any direction, and until it does, high prices may be expected to continue. If business slackens somewhat, it will be the signal for prices to descend. The Harvard research committee, in referring to the abnormal economic situation, says: "Abnormal it certainly is in many respects. Prices are very high; there has been great expansion of bank credit; extravagant expenditure, both public and private, is found on every hand; and our abnormally large export trade is likely to suffer curtailment."

It is to be believed that the United States export trade, which has been declining for some time past, will be considerably reduced in the near future, notwithstanding the great need in European countries for American products of all kinds. This is because foreign exchange rates have dropped to new low levels, and in some instances have become so demoralized that Europeans find it almost impossible to purchase goods in the American markets, beyond those things that are absolutely necessary. The consequence is that Europeans are finding their need of American goods daily growing less. It is

this declining export trade which will soon make itself felt upon general business activity in the United States, and will eventually bring about a recession in the prices of commodities.

New Phases of the Teachers' Agitation

A CONSIDERABLE change appears to have been taking place, of late, in the nature of the widespread activities aiming at an improvement in the economic status of teachers. The first burst of excited emphasis on the discrepancy between teachers' salaries and the pay of other classes of public employees seems to have spent itself. Perhaps it has suffered an enforced modification from the fact that the high tension of the original discussions of such a situation becomes impracticable after the situation has once been driven home to the public. In place of the somewhat hectic earlier agitation of the subject, apparently, has come a steadier but well-defined movement. The teachers, having awakened to class consciousness everywhere, have practically everywhere settled down to a long pull for the economic concessions and rewards to which they rightly consider themselves entitled, as a matter of fair play. They are now continuing the effort for better wages, but in the form of steady pressure wherever opportunity offers. And, as a rule, they seem to have pretty generally come to the conclusion that strike methods are not for them, at least not in the present phase of their effort.

Yet the present phase is obviously a phase of organization. All sorts and conditions of teachers, and educational experts, are discussing the situation. Conferences, teachers' association meetings, and meetings of school administrators, are giving unremitting study to this matter. At the same time, teachers of all grades, even those of high schools and colleges, are steadily banding themselves together in preparation for a period of joint action following this present period of joint discussion.

One thing comes out clearly from the present somewhat chaotic status of the movement. That is, that the cleavage between sentiment in favor of Labor union affiliation and the sentiment that favors a merely professional basis of association shows no sign of diminution. It was evident in the earliest discussions of the organization question. It seems to be just as definite now. Probably there will be division on this line for a considerable time to come. Certainly there are teachers who naturally feel no objection to classing themselves with Labor unionists, and adopting their methods, at least so far as the autonomous and strikeless program of the American Federation of Teachers would impose Labor unionist methods upon them. And there are other teachers, possibly in environment farther removed from that of Labor unions, and perhaps more punctilious as to their professional obligations, to whom any direct Labor union affiliation, let alone Labor union methods, seems incongruous. The subjects in which teachers specialize may make a difference in their attitude in this respect. For instance, it may be significant that in the group of New York college teachers, organized the other day as the Associated Teachers Union, a local of the American Federation of Labor, are several who hail from schools or departments specializing in sociological subjects. One can understand how such teachers might welcome an opportunity to become familiar with the Labor union movement from the inside, while at the same time taking advantage of whatever aid the union may offer in furthering the interests of teachers.

Perhaps the affiliation movement has already gone too far to allow anything like a complete organization of American teachers on any less extreme basis. At least, the reports of new accessions to the Federation of Teachers are coming in almost daily from districts throughout the United States, like those of accessions to the Teachers Alliance from the Canadian northwest. Still, the advice of men who have long been looked up to as leaders in the educational world, and as friends of the teacher, is in favor of close professional organization without present Labor union affiliation. And in view of the vast number of teachers, of varying grades, but in a sense of only one social class, now constituting the teaching force of the United States and Canada, there is ground for urging the teachers to see what can be accomplished merely through their own complete organization before they allow themselves to be obligated in any way to the Labor movement. Not teachers alone, but many other professional classes, would be glad to lend interest and influence to test the effect of such purely professional collectivism.

Desert Sheep Ranges

IT COULD not, probably, be stated, even approximately, what effect legislation, or the lack of legislation, has had upon the sheep industry as it exists in the desert country of the western sections of the United States. In years past, in the middle western and eastern sections of the country, where the production of wool, especially, was supposed to be affected by laws governing import duties, the annual "clip" of wool and the annual addition to the food supplies of the Nation varied, from year to year, directly in accord with the economic policies of the Administration in Washington. It is likewise true that these economic policies now have, and perhaps always have had, their effect upon the sheep-raising industry in the western desert country, but not to the appreciable extent that this effect has been noticeable elsewhere.

The explanation is found in the fact that the industry has survived all supposed legislative handicaps, and has progressed and flourished because it is the only industry, broadly speaking, thus far discovered to which the desert places are adaptable. For years there were conflicts, in some of the western states, between the cattlemen and the sheepmen. This was in the days when the free range, so-called, included vast areas of lands only semi-arid, lands capable of producing a somewhat abundant growth of grass, and where water was available throughout the season for the grazing herds. But modern intensive agricultural development has narrowed down the free range, and now nearly all semi-arid lands have been transformed into cultivated farms. This condition has forced the cattle herds to the fenced pastures, leaving the

desert, the sagebrush wastes, and the dry water holes to the sheepmen and their flocks.

Thus an enforced truce, which resulted in a final retirement from the open range by the cattlemen, with the consequent undisputed domination by the sheepmen, came at a most opportune time, viewed from the standpoint of the latter. World economic conditions produced by the war have combined to make the wool clip of the western ranges more valuable, intrinsically, than ever before. The result has been an enormous increase in the number and size of the herds, with a consequent swelling in the volume of the annual wool output, and a relatively corresponding addition to the world's food supply. Sheepmen in the far western country who owned small flocks of sheep in 1914 have become prosperous, some of them wealthy. Sheepherders in Nevada, many of them Basques, who brought to the United States from their former homes in the Pyrenees the lore of the range and the desert places, have ceased to work for a paltry wage, and are now masters of their flocks, some of them riding the range in high-powered touring cars, and impatiently awaiting the time when flying-machines will be adapted to their everyday uses. But there are still sheepherders—they are never shepherds in the western country, the word does not seem to fit—and no doubt there always will be, so long as there are flocks, open-ranges, and desert places.

Notes and Comments

IT IS, no doubt, natural enough that the American Indian, now that he has for many years ceased to be regarded as an enemy, is more and more regarded as a human being. The average citizen of the United States, to be sure, probably has a definite idea of Indians, based chiefly on fiction and the traveling wild west show, which answers all purposes of thought concerning a people whom he otherwise cheerfully leaves to the guardianship of a department created for that purpose in the federal government. But a small minority takes the Indians seriously, is actually informed about Indian life, character, and traditions, and believes that the Indians should be helped to develop the best of their inherent tendencies rather than systematically "modernized" until they become racially extinct. This minority is growing, and the exhibition of Indian art and craftsmanship which is to be held in New York, some months hence, will undoubtedly add to its numbers.

DAISIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring stands with feet expectant
At the parting of the ways,
The west wind lifts her tresses
As to and fro she sways.

Her lips are parted slightly
As the breezes move her hair,
While her hands hold blossoms loosely
With an air most debonaire.

She issues from the woodland
And turns toward meadows green,
And where she treads so lightly
The daisies soon are seen.

"Just as you were, sir, thank you, sir—and now look pleasant," this from the photographer—then a blinding flash and posterity had your portrait. This was the old style, and all that is over. Quite unawares, at the end of a dusty journey, flash goes the camera, and there you are. It becomes a tragedy when you have to submit to the process meted out to Mr. Nitti, the Italian Premier, and Mr. Lloyd George, whose flashlight portraits at Victoria Station on a chilly night were reproduced, the following morning, in a London daily, side by side with their well-posed and dignified photographs taken in the best "thank-you-sir-now-look-pleasant" style.

It is much to be hoped that Coucy-le-Château will not be rebuilt. In fact, the mere suggestion of such a thing is repugnant to anyone with a sense of fitness. For what would the rebuilding of Coucy amount to but the rebuilding of ruins? And what, in the name of all that is genuine, can there be to recommend a new ruin? Coucy-le-Château has become a noble and tragic memory. Let it so remain.

CONSIDERING how often the word occurs in everyday American speech, the etymological examination of "stunt" by a correspondent to The Observer has its interest for many people who care little for etymology. The writer takes issue with a quotation from the New English Dictionary which derives the word from the slang of American college athletics, and suggests instead that "stunt" comes from the old English word "stent," meaning "an allotted portion of work, a fixed task." David Harum, it appears, spoke of doing his "stent"; and, says The Observer's correspondent, "no one can be in America even for a short time—certainly not west—without being struck by the use of archaic English words." The New English Dictionary, however, may have considered these points already, and will probably stick to its guns in defense of its derivation. And the average American would probably agree that "stunt" means a particular feat of some kind, rather than any allotted portion of work or fixed task. David Harum's "stent," in fact, was not a "stunt."

MOLIÈRE's play, "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," might suggest a title for an incident which occurred in Paris recently, and which might be narrated under the caption, "A Patient Despite Himself." Incidentally, the incident is significant as showing the medical obsession concerning certain alleged diseases. It is related that a frenzied search over several days by the Paris police for, not a criminal, but a man who had been bitten by a so-called mad dog, was finally rewarded by the finding of the victim. Placards had been posted all over Paris advising him, should he see one of them, to go to a certain medical institute for treatment; but when he was at last discovered, in his home, it was learned that he had felt no ill effects from his wounds. The final statement in the account is especially significant. The words are, "He is now under treatment."